

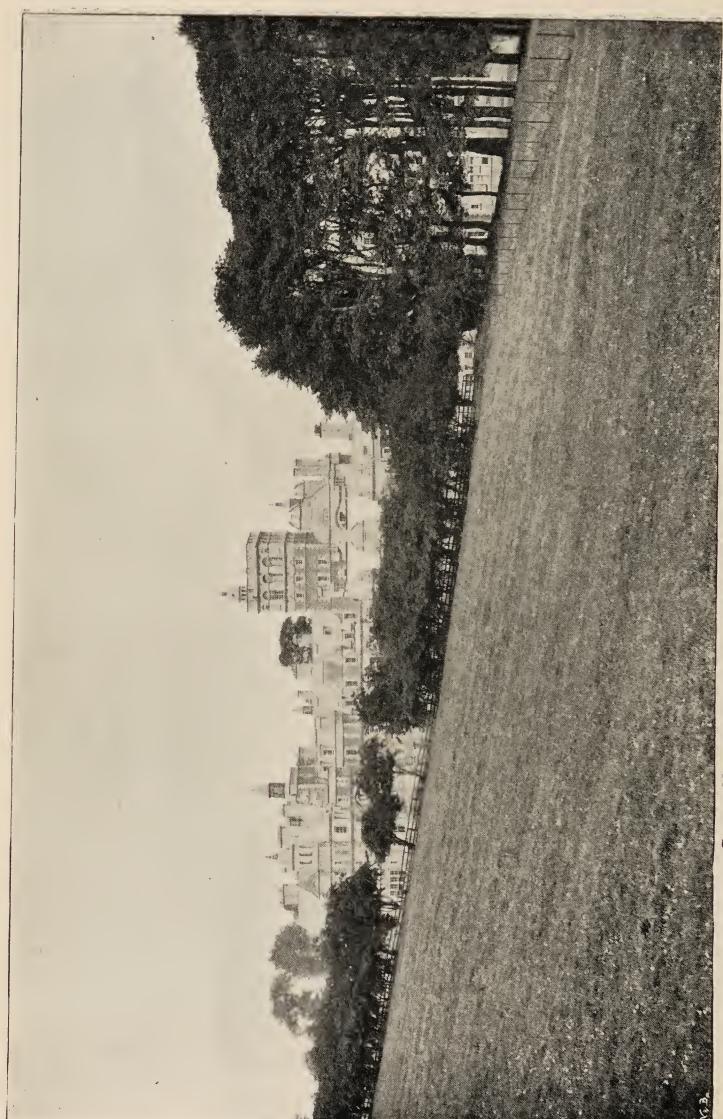


Andrew Duncan

To whom the Royal Edinburgh Asylum owes its origin in 1807

After a Picture by Raeburn.





CRAIG HOUSE, CENTRE-GENERAL VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST

NINETY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, MORNINGSIDE.

CRAIG HOUSE AND THE WEST HOUSE
MENTAL HOSPITALS.

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

PRINTED AT THE WEST HOUSE.

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MRS ELIZABETH BEVAN

(Grand-daughter of Dr Andrew Duncan), who left the "Bevan Fund" to R. E. A.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

CRAIG HOUSE AND THE WEST HOUSE MENTAL HOSPITALS.

Patron - THE KING.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1910.

GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.

SIR ALEX. CHRISTSON, Bart. SIR WILLIAM TURNER, K.C.B.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edin-

bnrgh.
Lord President of the Court of Session.

Lord-Advocate of Scotland. Solicitor-General of Scotland. Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. Deputy - Keeper of His Majesty's Signet.

Members of Parliament for the City. Member of Parliament for the County. Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles. Principal of the University of Edin. President of the Royal College of Physicians. President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Senior Minister of Edinburgh. Master of the Merchant Company. Preses of the Society of Solicitors.

Dean of Guild of the City. Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (ex-officio). John R. Findlay, Esq.
James Adam, Esq., Advocate.
Rev. R. H. Fisher, D.D.
Geo. M. Paul, LL.D., D.K.S.
Sir James Russell, LL.D. L. S. Gumley, Esq. Professor Alex. Crum Brown, M.D., W. H. Cook, Esq., C.A. LL.D.

Professor Hudson Beare, M. Inst. C.E.
Professor Rankine, K.C. James Gibson, Esq. P. Hume Maclaren, Esq., M.D. Richard W. Huie, Esq. John J. Cowan, Esq.

Chairman of the Board-Mr Adam.

MEDICAL BOARD.

Byrom Bramwell, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians. G. A. Berry, F.R.C.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Professor John Wyllie.

Dr. J. O. AFFLECK.

Dr. JOSEPH BELL.

DAVID SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S., Clerk and Treasurer.

ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S., Joint-Clerk and Treasurer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Visiting Committee.

This Committee consists of the whole Board of Ordinary Managers.

Mr Adam, Convener.

Finance Committee.

Mr Findlay.

Mr Gumley.

Professor Hudson Beare.

Mr Paul.

Mr Cook.

Mr Huie.

Mr Findlay, Convener.

Law Committee.

Mr Findlay.

Law Committee-continued.

Mr Adam.

Professor Rankine.

Mr Paul.

Mr Cook.

Professor Rankine, Convener,

Charity and Bevan Fund
Committee.

Dr Fisher.

Sir James Russell.

Mr Gibson.

Dr M'Laren.

Dr Fisher, Convener.



OLD CRAIG HOUSE, 1565-1907

MEDICAL STAFF.

PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT. GEORGE M. ROBERTSON, M.B., F.R.C.P.Ed.

Assistant Physicians.

R. DODS BROWN, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., D.P.H.

A. W. NEILL, M.B., Ch.B.

W. SCOTT WATSON, M.B., Ch.B.

D. F. BORRIE, M.R.C.S, Eng.

BACTERIOLOGIST AND PATHOLOGIST.

WINIFRED MUIRHEAD, L.R.C.P.Ed.

ASSISTANT IN LABORATORY.

L. D. FAIRFIELD, M.B., Ch.B.

RESIDENT CLINICAL CLERKS DURING THE YEAR.

T. R. SANDEMAN, M.B., Ch.B. J. C. SIMPSON, M.B., Ch.B.

S. J. A. HALL WALSHE.

J. J. DYKES, L.D.S.

CLARE R. PATTON.

A. E. DRYNAN.

DOUGAL CALLANDER, M.B.,

Ch.B.

G. V. F. MACMICHAEL.

J. R. MACGREGOR, M.B., Ch, B,

*Honorary Consulting Physician.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. WILLIAM STUART THOMSON.

STEWARD.

JOHN M'INTOSH.

HEAD ATTENDANT . . CHARLES TOUGH. CLERK OF WORKS . . ROBERT CLARKE. HEAD GARDENER. . ADAM STENHOUSE.

STOREKEEPER . INNES GRANT.

DISPENSER . C. M. HENDERSON, M.P.S. . .

SECRETARY . . . Miss ROSE.

Nursing and Domestic Staff.

CRAIG HOUSE

LADY SUPERINTENDENT. Miss WISE.

MATRONS OF VILLAS, &C.

OLD CRAIG -- - - Miss SPENCE. South Craig - Miss DARNEY. Bevan House -- Miss BALL. CRAIG HOUSE (Ladies) -- MISS WARRACK. QUEEN'S CRAIG AND THE BUNGALOW - MISS PORTER. CRAIG HOUSE (Gentlemen) - - Miss CRAIG. - Miss ARMSTRONG. GENTLEMEN'S HOSPITAL -HAWTHORN VILLA, COCKENZIE - MISS WATT. NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT - -- Miss MILLAR.

> ASSISTANT MATRONS. MISS GRAHAM. | MISS WILSON.

HOUSEKEEPER—MISS CARPHIN. KITCHEN SUPERINTENDENT-MISS BROWN. Assistants—MISS COCKBURN AND MISS LOCKHART.

WEST HOUSE.

MATRONS.

Miss THYNE—Male Department. Miss HEARDER—Female Department.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

MISS LUMSDEN (Royal Dundee Infirmary).

MISS THORBURN (Royal Edinburgh Infirmary).

MISS CAMERON (Leicester Infirmary).

MISS HOWARD (Queen's Hospital, Birmingham).

MISS FLETCHER (Perth Royal Infirmary).

Miss SMITH (Royal Aberdeen Infirmary).

Miss M'KEITH.

KITCHEN SUPERINTENDENT. Miss MILLER (Edinburgh School of Domestic Economy).

> LAUNDRY SUPERINTENDENT. MISS WHITE. Miss BELL, Assistant.

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REPORT

OF THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1910.

In submitting their Report for the year 1910 it is gratifying to the Managers to be able to refer to the ever-increasing confidence displayed by the public and its medical advisers in the Institution under their charge.

During the year that has just closed the number of patients under treatment at one time in Craig House reached its maximum, there being for some weeks as many as 226 paying the higher rates of board.

In the West House also there have been more patients treated than in any year since the partial removal of the City patients to Bangour, the increase being mainly in the Intermediate Department, which is occupied by a class for whom the Managers have always had a peculiar sympathy.

The financial position of the Institution is satisfactory, the amount of the indebtedness of the Corporation at 31st December last being £68,109, 5s. 1d., as compared with £117,132, 1s. 4d. in 1895, when Craig House was opened, a decrease of no less than £49,022, 16s. 3d. in fifteen years.

The prosperous state of affairs thus disclosed has induced the Managers to embark upon an undertaking which they have for some time seen to be inevitable, viz., the renovation of the West House. It is not too much to say that when Dr. Clouston, shortly after his appointment as Physician-Superintendent, remodelled the West House he made it the

first institution of its kind in the country—a position which it maintained for many years. Latterly, however, owing to the construction of the large and expensive District Asylums in which all the latest ideas for the treatment of insanity have been given effect to, the West House Buildings have fallen behind, a fact of which the Managers have been for some time painfully conscious. They, however, felt that with the heavy debt incurred through the erection of the magnificent buildings of Craig House, it was impossible for them to undertake any work that was not absolutely necessary. The renovation of the West House accordingly had to wait until last year, when the financial position of the Corporation rendered expenditure in the improvement of that department not only justifiable, but more or less a necessity. This matter will afterwards be referred to in greater detail, but the Managers may mention that it explains the reason why the debt on the Institution has this year been reduced by only £2,070, 12s. 7d.—a very much smaller amount than would otherwise have been the case.

CRAIG HOUSE.

The average number of patients under treatment in this department for the year just closed was 218, being an increase of 9 on the average number for the preceding year. The increase of inmates has brought with it a corresponding increase of revenue, which has considerably exceeded all previous receipts. In order, however, that the Institution may be maintained as heretofore, in the forefront of its kind, a considerable amount of extraordinary expenditure has been incurred.

The improvements thus carried out are referred to by Dr. John Macpherson, one of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, who visited the Institution on 5th, 6th and 7th December last. He writes as follows: 1—

"It is satisfactory to observe that Craig House continues to "maintain its prosperity, and that advantage is being taken of the excellent accommodation provided for this class of patient. "Facilities for the medical treatment of patients in this department by the erection of three new verandahs, handsomely con-

¹ For Report see p. 53.

"structed with glass roofs and cement floors, have recently been provided. The open-air bed treatment of all patients requiring it can now be systematically and satisfactorily carried out. "Access to the open air has also been made easier by the construction of French windows opening from several of the day rooms. For patients requiring special observation at night six new bedrooms have been constructed, opening off the observation dormitories. This is on many accounts a most excellent and useful provision. The kitchen at Craig House has, as regards its fittings, been almost wholly renovated."

It remains to be added that the dietary, upon the quality of which the contentment and welfare of the patients so largely depend, have been revised and improved in many ways.

In the month of July in the past year the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain held its Annual Meeting in Edinburgh, and the Managers had the honour and pleasure of entertaining the Members and their friends to a luncheon and garden party on 21st July. There were present at the luncheon about 90 Members of the Association, and, in spite of bad weather, there were over 500 guests present at the garden party held in the afternoon. Although, owing to the weather, the whole plans had to be altered at the eleventh hour, the party passed off most successfully, reflecting the greatest credit on Dr. Robertson's powers of administration.

WEST HOUSE.

The following table gives the numbers of patients in this department of the Institution:—

	1909.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediates at £60	11	8		3
Do. at £45	150	159	9	
Private Patients at lowest				
rate of board	79	78		1
Rate-paid Patients	287	289	2	
	527	534	11	4
Net increase .			7	

The amount of board received for House patients, including extra accounts, was	
Sundry other receipts, including £745, 9s. 7d. received from Craig House for labour performed for that department by West	-
House patients	1,095 16 10
Total Ordinary Income	£21,808 19 3
Deduct — 1. Payment for ordinary maintenance, including interest of debt, etc £23,935 12	
2. Capital instalment towards Sinking Fund 2,161 13 2	2 - 26,097 5 11
Showing a deficit for the West House of	£4,288 6 8

Of this deficit £1,030, 11s. 11d. pertains to Intermediate patients.

The following table shows the cost of maintenance of the two classes of West House patients for the years 1909–1910, based on the hypothetical assumption that the Managers have charged the full sum authorised by the Court of Session towards the liquidation of debt:—

Took Intonnadista	Cost	in I	909.	Cost in 19	910.	Mean rat of Board		t
Each Intermediate								
Patient	£45	12	1	£52 3	1	£45 9 1	0 £6 13	3
Each Rate-paid Patient								
and Patients at the								
lowest rate of board	37	8	5	43 16	2	34 18	8 8 17	6
FF07 7 . 17 0 . 1		0				,	~ ~	_

The details of these figures will be found on p. 58, and an examination of them will at once show that the large increase in the cost of maintenance is mainly due to the increased expenditure under two headings, viz.:—(1) New Buildings, General Upkeep, and Furnishings; and (2) Salaries





and Wages. These are the two items which have been affected by the work of renovation begun this year in this department.

It is impossible here to give in detail all that has been done, but reference may be made to the following:—(1) New Hospitals for each sex have been provided and fully equipped, and two shelters, each 80 feet long by 20 feet broad, have been added for the open-air treatment of the patients; (2) 120 of the old springless iron beds have been replaced by Lawson-Tait spring beds; (3) All the old pan closets have been replaced by modern sanitary appliances, and the lavatory accommodation improved throughout the house at a cost of £680; (4) The whole of the male side of the main buildings has been completely repainted with enamel paint in bright colours, and strips of linoleum have been laid in the dormitories and bedrooms; (5) Three new dining-rooms for the staff have been made and furnished, and a new kitchen and scullery added for their special use; (6) Incandescent gas burners have been introduced throughout the buildings; and (7) Many rooms have been refloored, redecorated, and furnished.

These various alterations have been carried out partly under contracts with outside workmen, and partly by largely augmenting the Asylum staff of workmen.

There is also a considerable increase in the sum spent on bedding and clothing, the stocks of which have been largely added to.

It will be observed from the accounts that not only has it been found impossible to pay the contribution of £2,161, 13s. 2d. towards the capital of the Sinking Fund, but that the debt has actually been increased by £1,118, 11s. 9d.

Reference to the improvements in the West House will be found in the Report¹ by Dr. John Fraser, one of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, who visited the Institution on 20th, 21st, and 22nd June last, and also in Dr. Macpherson's Report already referred to. These Reports show how highly the Commissioners approve of what has been done during the year in this department.

Dr. Fraser in his Report refers to the condition of the West House kitchen, and the Managers hope to be able to undertake the re-arrangement of this department in addition to that of the Laundry during 1911.

It will also be observed from the foregoing statement that the cost of maintaining the patients has been largely in excess of the board received for them. Had the increased expenditure been due to a rise in the cost of commodities, the Managers would have had no alternative but to raise the rates of board. As it is, however, the greater part of the expenditure must be regarded as more or less of a capital nature, the liquidation of which should be spread over a period of years. They, therefore, have resolved to make no change in the present rates of board, which will remain accordingly at £60 and £45, for intermediate patients; £34, 10s., for rate-paid patients, including the cost of clothing, estimated at £2; and £32, 10s., for private patients at the lowest rate of board.

The Managers beg to draw the attention of the charitable to the claims of the Charity Fund which assists those in humble life who are called upon, out of their slender means, to provide for the maintenance in the Asylum of relatives afflicted with mental disease, and who shrink from the stigma of pauperism.

The Reports of this Fund and of the Bevan Fund are submitted herewith along with the Treasurer's Accounts.

The Managers have again to record their entire satisfaction with the indefatigable manner in which Dr. Robertson has discharged his duties as Physician-Superintendent, and with the wholehearted way in which the Assistant Physicians, Steward, Lady-Superintendent, Matrons, and other officials have seconded his efforts for the welfare and happiness of the patients.

In conclusion the Managers beg to refer to the lamented death, on 6th May last, of their Patron, His late Majesty King Edward VII. Addresses expressive of the sorrow and sympathy of the Corporation signed by the Governor, His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, were transmitted to His Majesty King George V., and to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

In name of the Managers,

JAMES ADAM, Chairman.



CRAIG HOUSE-CENTRAL BILLIARD ROOM



THE CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1910.

THE Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Charity Fund is herewith submitted.

The Fund amounted at 31st December 1909 to £9,723 4 1
The Ordinary Income during the

year amounted to . . . $\pounds 342$ 3 7

The Ordinary Expenditure during the year for the benefit of patients was . £438 9 7

Expense of Manage-

449 14 10

Excess of Expenditure over Income . . . 107 11 3

Amount of Fund at 31st December 1910 . £9,615 12 10

The total number of patients relieved during the year from the Ordinary Income of the Charity Fund was 40, and the number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 32. Along with the Account of the Charity Fund, the Committee beg leave to submit the Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Bevan Trust Fund.

At 31st December 1909 the Fund amounted to £12,582 12 11 The Ordinary Income during the

year amounted to . . . £409 19 9

The Ordinary Expenditure during the year for the benefit of patients was . £405 12 10

Expense of Manage-

ment . . 15 3 7

420 16 5

Excess of Expenditure over Income. . . . 10 16 8

Amount of Fund at 31st December 1910. £12,571 16 3

The number of patients relieved during the year was 36, and the number on the roll at the close of the year was 28.

The total number of patients appearing on the rolls of the two Funds was 76, but as seven of these were transferred from the Bevan Fund to the Charity Fund during the year, thus appearing on both Funds, the net total relieved is only 69.

The Committee are glad to report that during the year they received subscriptions to the Fund amounting to £25, 13s. for which they take this opportunity of returning their thanks to the subscribers, and, at the same time, they would draw the attention of the charitable public to the valuable work, too little known, which is done by this Committee for the help of a most deserving class.

R. H. FISHER, Convener.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

My LORD PROVOST AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Physician-Superintendent's Report for the year 1910.

On the 1st January the total number of patients on the Register was 752, of whom 14 were absent on probation. On 31st December the number was 758, of whom 12 were absent on probation, being an increase of 6 in the total number of patients during the course of the year.

The number of Admissions was 195, of Discharges 129, and of Deaths 60.

A summary of the changes in the population during the course of the year is given in the following table:—

	M.	F.	Total
On the General Register, 1st Jan.			
1910	364	388	752
Admitted	79	116	195
Under Treatment during the year	443	504	947
Discharged—Recovered	26	44	70
Discharged—Unrecovered -	20	39	59
Died	28	32	60
Removed during Year	74	115	189
Remaining on Register, 31st Dec. 1910	369	389	758
Average number resident during year	367	385	752

A comparison of the statistics of the Asylum for the last Retrospect. four years reveals that its average population has risen steadily

from 732 in 1907 to 752 last year. This fact removes any apprehensions that may have existed as to the result of the sudden removal of so many of our patients to Bangour and of the loss of so many of the admissions belonging to the parish of Edinburgh. An increase of 20 in the population in the course of four years is perhaps not a large one, but it is quite sufficient to give the Managers an assurance of stability and to indicate that the Asylum has recovered from the changes which occurred only a few years ago, and is developing favourably under the new conditions.

Craig House prosperous. With regard to Craig House, which is the most important part of the Institution, its prosperity, as indicated by the number of patients there and by its revenue, has never been exceeded at any previous time.

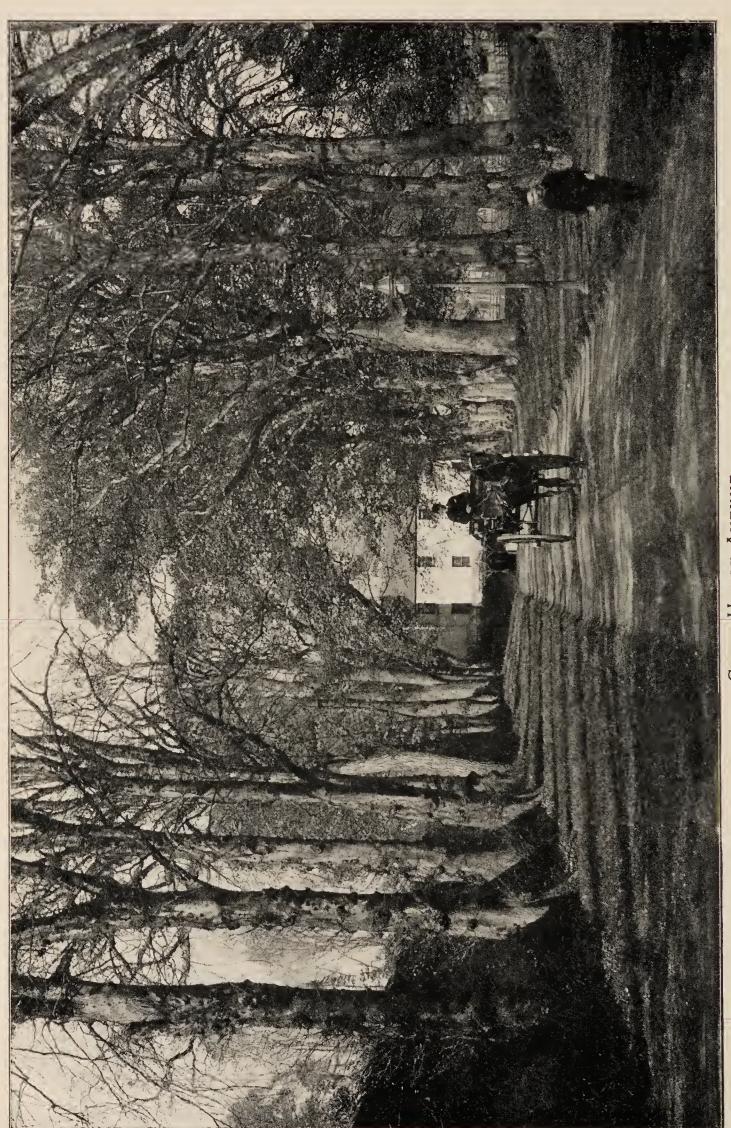
THE ADMISSIONS.

The total number of admissions last year was 195, or 14 less

than in the previous year, and of this decrease one-half was of private patients and the other of parochial. The numbers admitted to Craig House maintained the average of the last six years, but there were fewer private patients at the £45 and lowest rate admitted to the West House. The number of patients cared for in the Intermediate (or £45) Department has however not diminished, as patients have been transferred to it from Craig House or from the lowest rate, and these are not included among the new "Admissions" in the statistics. is a practice of a highly commendable nature, which tends to increase the direct admissions to Craig House, and subsequently the indirect admissions to the Intermediate (£45) Department The friends of patients are prepared to at the West House. maintain them at the higher rates of Craig House, so long as there is a prospect of their recovery, even though this involves a strain on their resources. They feel that the excellent homelike accommodation provided there softens the initial hardship entailed by the loss of liberty, and also gives the patient the best chance of recovery. When all hope of this has fled and the patient is likely to become a life-long burden on their finances, then the expenditure upon his care is naturally reduced to

A commendable practice.





accord with their means, and he may then be transferred to the comfortable but less expensive department at the West House.

The decrease of 7 among the admissions of parochial patients is chiefly accounted for by the reduction of the admissions of Edinburgh patients from 40 in the previous year to 35 last The number of these admissions does not depend upon the number of cases of insanity that occur, for most of these go to Bangour, but to a variety of other reasons. The parish of A useful Edinburgh is entitled to have accommodation provided for 105 patients at the West House, and it is undoubtedly a source of great convenience to its administration and of benefit to many of its patients to possess the privilege of sending them there. The extent, however, to which it will avail itself of this power will vary from year to year according to circumstances.

ALCOHOLIC EXCESS AS A CAUSE.

Among the definite causes of insanity the premier place con-Still occupies tinues to be occupied by alcoholic excess, and it existed as a factor, probably the most important, but not the sole agent, in 12.3 per cent. of the admissions. This is a much smaller percentage than in the past, and it is accounted for in two ways. Owing to the Edinburgh parish sending its patients to Bangour, drawn as they chiefly were from the working-class, our admissions have altered in social character, and the professional and the leisured classes are in much larger proportion than formerly. It is an undoubted sociological fact that temperance is practised by these to a greater extent than by their poorer brethren. it is universally recognised that hard times and the increased duty, cutting, as they do, both ways, have diminished the expenditure on alcohol. It is dangerous to draw conclusions from Men drinking small numbers, but ours appear to indicate that though times are getting better, the working man is not drinking moreindeed the percentage of so-called alcoholic insanity amongst men is only 13.9 of the male admissions, which is less than it has ever been before. The disquieting feature is the fact that alcoholic insanity among women has risen steadily during the last three years from 7.5 to 9.8, and last year it was 11.2 of the total admissions of women. It would then appear that

Are women drinking more?

the working man is probably spending more of his money on amusements and entertainments of various kinds, the development of which in number, in excellence, and in cheapness, has been so marked a feature of the last few years. Whatever may be said against these, they have, from my experience of a provincial town, undoubtedly conduced to sobriety. The working woman, on the other hand, in many instances is apparently spending more on alcohol, and how to deal with this tendency is a problem for the social worker.

INFLUENZA.

Among the definite causes the next place in importance is assigned to influenza, and as many as 7 per cent. of the total admissions traced their mental breakdown to this disease. These, of course, only form a very small proportion of all who have suffered attacks, and the probability of an attack being followed by insanity is very small—an infinitesimal fraction. On the other hand, it is so prevalent and recurs so frequently, that last year 14 persons, no doubt from a large population, were believed by their friends, with good reason, to have suffered derangement in mind from its after effects.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

The effect of two elections,—nil.

Among the causes of insanity one looks in vain for political excitement, of which we have experienced two epidemics during the course of the year. Judging by their effects on the brain of the ordinary man, the interest taken in politics, and the disturbance it produces, must both be of the most shallow and superficial nature. While strenuous candidates and overworked journalists may break down, there is no reason to suppose that the voter suffers any damage to his mental health from a general election, indeed, the reverse is probably the case. Elections have even been put to direct therapeutic uses. A melancholic patient of mine, needing distraction, was sent by his own resourceful doctor to all the political meetings that occurred in the town in which he lived, the prescription, however, not being successful in his case. One lady was sent

to us whose mental derangement was indirectly due to the election, in which it is only right to state she took no interest. She lived next door to the committee room of a Parliamentary candidate, and lost her sleep as a result of the noise that emanated from it at night, and this insomnia proved the first symptom of a mental breakdown. Two of my patients who had votes requested permission to exercise their political rights, and there being no medical reason why their request should be refused, they both voted. I derived some comfort at the time from the impression that their votes were to be given for opposite sides, but I learnt afterwards that this was not the case. They, however, both voted for unsuccessful candidates!

DISCHARGES.

Seventy patients were discharged as Recovered last year and 59 as Unrecovered. The Recovery Rate during 1910 was therefore 36 per cent. of the total number of admissions, which is a more satisfactory result than has occurred for ten years previously.

THREE INSTRUCTIVE CASES.

Among the recoveries I must mention a series of three cases of a most instructive kind which shows the progress that Science is slowly but surely making. Two at least of these cases would have been deemed incurable twenty years ago. first patient suffered from the insanity of myxœdema, a disease due to the defective secretion of a gland in the neck, called the thyroid. Owing to the absence of this secretion from her blood, in a few weeks' time the whole body increased in bulk and the movements became slow, the expression of face changed completely and even the tone of voice altered in She became childish in mind, expressed silly delusions and heard imaginary voices. The patient was given tabloids prepared from the thyroid gland of the sheep, and in a week she was transformed from a misshapen stupid object into a bright and pleasant featured woman—her natural self and quite unrecognisable as the creature of a week before. A.

The 1. Insanity of Myxædema.

few centuries ago these kaleidoscopic changes would have been put down to magic, the spell of an offended wizard transforming her body and soul and a counter-charm restoring her original shape and personality. To-day every medical man knows the secret, and people have ceased to be astonished at such things. Nevertheless it was a miracle of science.

2. Insanity of Exophthalmic Goitre.

The second case was one of the insanity of exophthalmic goitre, which is due to the converse of the condition in the first, namely, to an excess of the secretion of the thyroid in the blood. This tends to produce great nervousness and excitability and many other symptoms, such as palpitation. There is a theory, not yet established, that excess of Thyroid secretion is neutralised by a substance in the blood. In this case, according to the theory, there was not sufficient of this substance to neutralise the great excess, so she was supplied for this purpose with serum from a goat whose thyroid gland had been removed. In this serum none of this special substance had been used up, there being no secretion present, and apparently as the result of this treatment the patient recovered.

3. Case cured by Thyroid for second time.

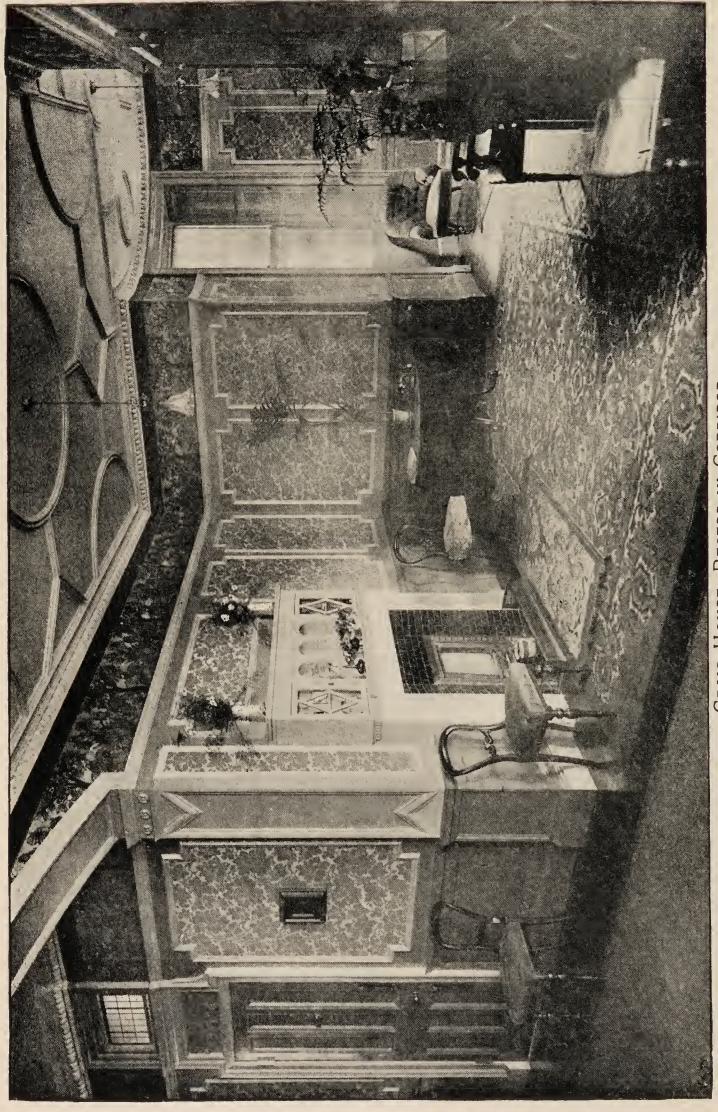
In the third case the patient had been deranged and impulsive for about a year, and knowing the remarkable effects of thyroid secretion on the nervous system, the experiment was tried of large doses of thyroid under careful supervision. In a fortnight's time the patient completely recovered. Fifteen years previously the same experiment had been tried upon her during a former attack, with the same wonderful results.

Is Insanity due to disordered internal secretions? These three cases are highly suggestive, for as there are many other glands in the body similar in character to the thyroid, whose secretions enter the blood, it is probable that insanity may be produced by derangements of their functions. It is a line of research which is worth pursuing—concurrently with our other investigations into micro-organisms, their toxins, and the derangements they produce.

DIVORCE AND INSANITY.

In view of the public attention that has been given to incurable insanity as a possible cause for divorce, the length of residence of some of those who recovered is another interesting





feature of last year's statistics. Three patients recovered who Recovery after had been respectively six, seven, and fifteen years in the Asylum, years. and there was a fourth whose insanity had existed for over five years. All these patients obviously suffered from a variety or from varieties of insanity in which the nutrition of the brain was not being seriously disturbed. No degeneration of the nerve-cells and fibres was taking place, and therefore there was no tendency to the production of dementia or permanent enfeeblement of the mind. The subdivision of insanity into those forms which usually end in dementia, and those which tend towards complete recovery, is a most important basis of classification. No worse fate can befall a patient than the former-for the acute symptoms to pass off and leave behind a brain so damaged that its possessor is unfit for the responsibilities of life, or even to care for himself. On the other hand, if by accuracy of diagnosis we can assure the friends that recovery will come sooner or later, and that when it comes it will be complete, this is information of a most comforting character, and gratefully received, even though the period of waiting is prolonged. The patients whose cases I have referred In true to were all cases of melancholia, so that it is safe to infer that if never despair. ever incurable insanity of five years' duration be legalised as a cause of divorce, no patient diagnosed to be suffering from true melancholia need have any fear.

While medical men meet more cases where hardship is suffered than others do, they are not on that account more competent to express an opinion on the general question, whether divorce should be granted for incurable insanity or not. Their sympathies, indeed, incline them to view the problem from the side of the patient, and to deprecate a measure which would injure any patient's happiness or prospects of recovery. One lady, suffering from the monomania of persecution, informed me the other day that a law had already been passed that after three months' illness a husband could divorce his wife, and that her own husband had taken advantage of this and had married again! A measure of this kind will certainly cause unhappiness Two sides to to many patients, but it may nevertheless be desirable in the public interests.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths was 60, which is in the proportion of 8 per cent. of the average number resident. This is the lowest death-rate we have had for over twenty years, and the general health of the Institution has been most satisfactory.

CONSUMPTION.

Phthisis developed in only one case after admission. There were only 5 deaths due to consumption. On analysing these, it is found that in 1 case only, phthisis was not present on admission, but it existed in all the other 4, 1 dying three weeks after admission, and another in two and a half months. The position with regard to this disease is therefore most satisfactory, but so long as patients are admitted suffering from it, and suffering, too, in such advanced stages as two of the cases last year, there will continue to be a few deaths annually from it. I think the medical officers and nursing staff deserve great praise for the thoroughness of this work, in which they have taken advantage of every scientific measure of importance to control the disease. The success which has crowned their efforts among a weakly population is an indication of what may be achieved by our municipalities and other public bodies in the more complicated problems of a similar nature which they have to face.

There were 15 deaths from general paralysis of the insane as in the previous year, and of these 11 were men and 4 women.

CRAIG HOUSE VISITED BY THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The most important event in the history of the Institution last year was the meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association at Craig House, under the Presidency of Dr. John Macpherson. After the meeting a Reception was held in the Great Hall, to which all the members of the medical profession in Edinburgh were invited, to meet the members of the Association and their friends. The afternoon, unfortunately, was very wet, but nevertheless an opportunity was then given to many people to see part of Craig House and some of its Villas, and Craig House Hill.

The buildings are the most modern and beautiful of their kind for the treatment of patients of the richer classes, and the situation is incomparable. The Institution is, unfortunately, not so well known to the public of Edinburgh as others of which it is proud, for in the interests of the patients undergoing treatment the greatest privacy is maintained. Special arrangements were, however, made on this occasion, in order that the members of the Association and their friends might see Craig House—the modern development of the familiar and historic Morningside Asylum.

RESEARCH WORK BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

At this meeting many excellent papers were read by the Assistant medical officers of Asylums, and the reproach that was once doing good alleged against them, of indifference to scientific work, has now no justification. Among the papers contributed by the members of our own staff was one on the "Viscosity of the Blood in Epilepsy," another on the "Blood Pressure in Insanity," a third on "The Opsonic Index in the Insane," and another on "The Wassermann Reaction in the Blood and Cerebro-Spinal Fluid of the Insane." The trend of present-day research is greatly influenced by the theory that insanity is largely due to poisons circulating in the blood, which derange the mechanism of the brain in the same way as an excess of alcohol might do. poisons are usually supposed to be the product of micro-organisms, though they may be internal secretions as in the case of the thyroid gland. The paper on the "Opsonic Index" was a pains- The Opsonic Index low in taking research to discover whether the germ-killing and germ- Acute Insanity. resisting power of the blood of the insane was less than that of healthy people. In acute insanity this was found to be decidedly the case during the course of the illness, but when convalescence and recovery took place, the germicidal power returned to the normal. We thus obtained laboratory evidence to the effect that when an individual is run down his germ-resisting power is lowered, he is liable to the invasion of micro-organisms, and if he have a nervous heredity the toxins they produce will tend to derange his mind and nervous system. This is in complete accord with our clinical experience of attacks of insanity.

Suitable work for lady_doctors.

This research was undertaken by Dr. Alice Babington, under the supervision of our Pathologist, Dr. Winifred Muirhead, and I desire to point out how suitable work of this nature is fer lady doctors. Neatness and dexterity in delicate manipulation are required for it as well as great patience and attention to detail, and in all these respects women excel. On the other hand there is a minimum of responsibility and strain associated with the work, which is what women feel most.

THE ROYAL ASYLUM LABORATORY.

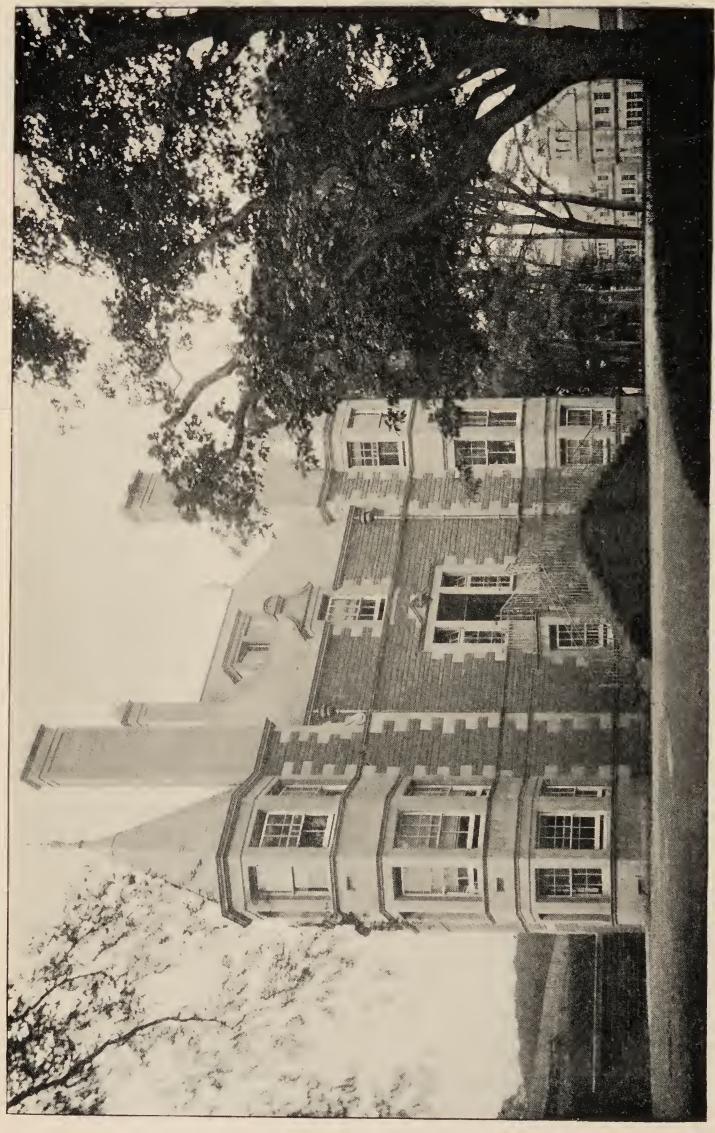
No important medical institution can hope to take full advantage of recent scientific discoveries for the accurate diagnosis of disease and for its treatment, unless it has attached to it a clinical laboratory, with a special staff. We are exceedingly well off in the possession of an excellent one, which not only stimulates the interest of the staff in purely scientific work and original research, but enables the physicians to treat our patients on the most modern and advanced medical principles. I regard it as a practical necessity.

Encouragement given by Managers to scientific work. The public is probably not aware of the extent to which the Managers have encouraged this scientific work and of the value of such investigations into the nature of insanity to the public welfare. Besides providing spacious and suitable accommodation, special fittings and apparatus for the laboratory, which must have cost originally a large sum of money, they are spending at least £600 a year in salaries and working expenses, &c. Included in this total there is the sum of £175 a year which, together with animal houses, parks and labour, they contribute towards the Laboratory of the Scottish Asylums, and of which this Asylum is the most generous supporter.

A WAVE OF OPTIMISM.

The public has always taken a gloomy and pessimistic view of the prospects of recovery from insanity although it appears from the statistics last year that 36 per cent. of our admissions were discharged recovered, and there is included in the number of these admissions a large proportion of obviously hopeless





cases of disease. Asylum physicians have always taken a less despondent view, but a feature of the research work recently done in our laboratories is the wave of optimism it has produced. Asylum physicians are now animated by most hopeful views of future possibilities, and this has been a very useful stimulus to them in their work. Even with regard to diseases which have been labelled incurable in our text-books, no man will now deny that the day seems dawning which will see them treated with success. I can assure anyone who has the means, and who is interested in the cause of insanity, that the gift of a sum of £100 or £150 towards the support of a Research Scholar would be money well expended at the present time, the laboratory providing the material and the apparatus required.

TREATMENT BY THE INJECTION OF SALVARSAN AND HUMAN SERUM.

We now pass to that triumph of laboratory research, the 1910, a historic discovery of Professor Ehrlich of dioxy-diamido-arseno-benzol, medicine. now known as Salvarsan. Its great success in the treatment of certain diseases at once suggested its employment in general paralysis of the insane, till now generally regarded as an incurable malady. The remedy was first of all tried for this disease in Germany, but the reports were disappointing to those who expected sudden and dramatic recoveries, as happened in some other conditions. Some observers reported an improvement after the injection of the remedy, but even these recommended patience, and desired a prolonged period for observation before expressing a definite opinion. General paralysis is subject to remissions during its course, and the improvement observed, they thought, might have been only temporary, and due to other causes. Through the kindness of the Director of the Glasgow Asylums' Research Institute, we were supplied with the drug before it was for sale, and since then we have purchased more. We have treated a good many cases without apparent benefit, but one patient, who was one of the first to be treated, made, almost at once after the injection, the best apparent recovery of any case of undoubted general

paralysis I have yet seen. It is two months since this happened, and the patient still keeps well, but I will not yet commit myself to any definite opinion as to whether the progress of the disease has been checked or not.

Described in the British Medical Journal, March 11, 1911.

It has occurred to me, in considering the results obtained, that something was wanting in this new treatment of general paralysis to make it quite as successful as we expected at first. It is stated by Ehrlich that the manner in which the drug acts is by directly killing most of the micro-organisms causing the The dead bodies of these micro-organisms then disease. liberate toxins in the blood, and these in their turn stimulate the human body to produce what are called "antibodies," which actually cure the symptoms of the disease. I believe there is usually a defect somewhere in the links of this chain of reactions in the treatment of general paralysis by Salvarsan. remedying this fault by injecting at the same time human serum, obtained from the blood of patients treated by Salvarsan for another disease, which we know is full of the specific antibodies we want introduced. This combined method of treatment apparently offers us more hope of combating the disease than the injection of the drug alone, but its efficacy can only be proved after a prolonged trial.

This new drug, owing to the large quantity of arsenic in its composition, is strongly germicidal, and a wonderful tonic in disorders of the blood, and it may therefore prove of value in other forms of mental disease.

CARE AND NURSING OF THE INSANE.

The general care of the patients was continued on the lines so fully explained in last year's Report. I have endeavoured to remove all features peculiar to asylums, and to convert the Institution into a true hospital for the treatment of a special disease, by organising it on the lines of a general hospital, and by administering it through female officials, who, in addition to experience in the care of the insane, have been fully trained in hospital nursing. The march of science has convinced us that insanity is a physical disease, very frequently associated with physical exhaustion, and its treatment therefore should be

conducted by a staff and by methods similar to those employed for the treatment of other diseases, if that be possible. administration of a mental hospital can be conducted on lines very closely resembling those of a phthisical sanatorium.

I have been charged with a want of sympathy for the efforts of the pioneers of the past, of Gardiner Hill, Conolly, and W. A. F. Browne. I have, however, carefully studied their writings, and followed their guiding principles all my life, and I am convinced that with the superior advantages and greater resources that we enjoy at the present day, they, had they been living, would have been among the very first to discard many practices which they followed, and which were then necessary. The illustrious Pinel found his patients in chains, and he asked 1. The Humane System. them two questions before removing their manacles, "Will you promise not to injure any one?" "Will you put on this waistcoat?" If the answers were in the affirmative, their chains were filed off, and they slipped their arms into what was an original model of a strait-jacket. Thus begun the "Humane System" of the treatment of the insane. Nearly fifty years later, Gardiner Hill and Conolly found the substitutes for chains which had been introduced objectionable, and they abolished all mechanical restraints, thus introducing the era 2. The Non-Restraint of the "Non-Restraint System." Conolly, however, also pro-System. vided a substitute, like Pinel, which was necessary for the safety of the attendants of that time, the "Padded Room" and solitary confinement, and being a master of language, he called the latter "Seclusion." Seventy years have elapsed since then, and great advances have taken place in Asylum construction, in the number, skill, intelligence, and devotion to duty of our nurses and attendants, and in their discipline and supervision. In their turn the Padded-Room and so-called 3. The Hospital Seclusion have become anachronisms under the "Hospital System." At the Stirling District Asylum, Dr. Campbell The record of informs me that with an average population of over 700, 2,200 District Asylum. patients have been admitted during the last nine years, and neither mechanical restraint, "seclusion," nor the padded-room have ever been made use of, and no patient has been locked up in a single room, night nor day, during all that time. This is stronger proof than Conolly possessed when he concluded that

non-restraint was practicable, namely, that "no case requiring restraint has occurred in an Asylum containing nearly 1,000 patients during six years, in which time 1,800 cases have been treated."

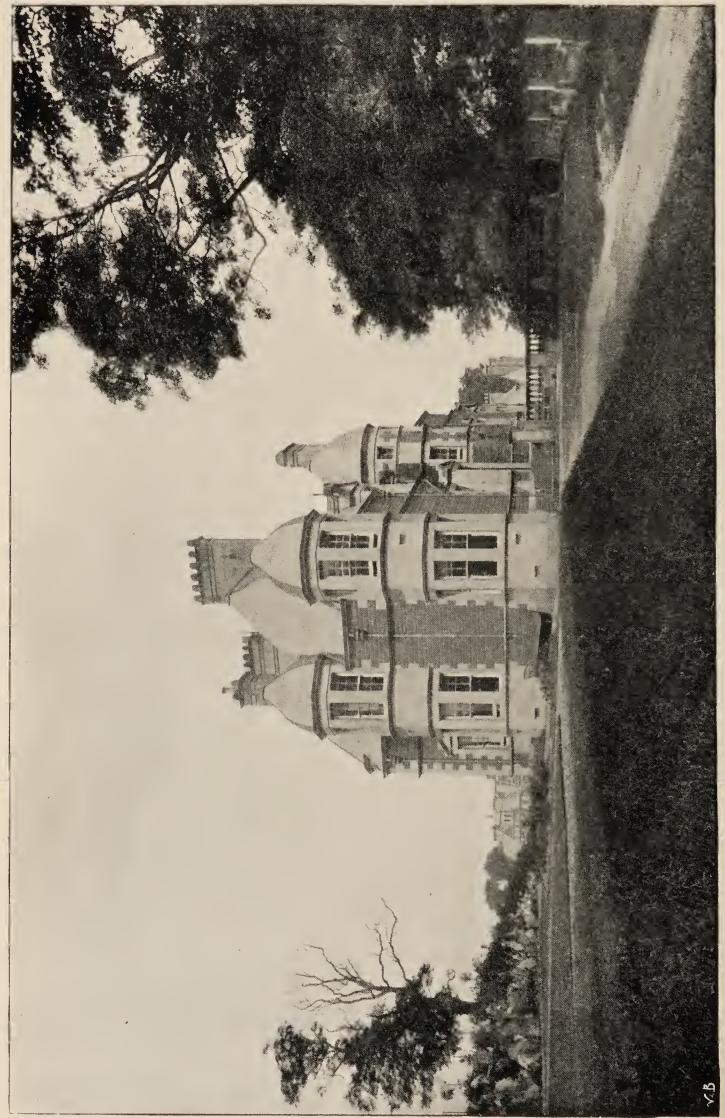
Very exceptional cases.

Cases of a very exceptional nature will of course occasionally occur, and they may require very exceptional treatment, but these do not affect the general principles mentioned above. A patient, for example, with a dangerous surgical injury, which requires absolute rest may be justifiably restrained, if rest cannot be obtained in any other way, and so may a patient who is determined to destroy his eyesight.

THE STAFF.

I desire to thank Dr. Dods Brown and the entire administration and nursing staff, male and female, for their loyal and efficient services during the year. After all, the most valuable curative agent we possess in the treatment of insanity is a kind and skilful mental nurse or attendant. doubt, too, that the demands made upon him or her in the management of a mental case are much greater than those usually made upon a hospital nurse in a case of bodily sickness. The mental nurse requires to be more alert, observant, and resourceful than the latter, she requires as well to exercise greater tact and patience, and it is essential that she should win the confidence of her patient. The very ablest women are needed for the responsible posts in an Asylum, and there is no country in the world which is so fortunate as Great Britain in respect of the education, social position, and intelligence of many of those who adopt the vocation of nursing. services are also secured by our public institutions for comparatively small salaries. For these advantages we are largely indebted to the interest taken in nursing as a consequence of the good work done by Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War. Her death last year, full of years and honour, should not pass unnoticed by those who are interested in the welfare of the insane.





STRUCTURAL ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

CRAIG HOUSE.

The Managers last year spent a sum of about £3,000 on the fabric and furnishings of Craig House. New methods nearly always need a larger staff and one of a superior class, and the provision of special accommodation is also usually necessary. To carry out the open-air treatment more satisfactorily, three more verandahs were erected, and a large shelter was built. French windows were also made for several rooms on the ground floor for convenience of egress, and to give encouragement to an open-air life. As I explained last year, insanity usually develops in predisposed persons when their health is run down and their powers of resistance are lowered. As the open-air treatment is the most powerful tonic we possess, the first and most important step in the cure of an attack of insanity is taken when by this means the bodily health and the power of resistance are re-established.

Other structural changes are described in the Commissioners' Report, but I may refer to the improvements in the kitchen—the apparatus in which has been added to and renewed. Great attention has been paid to the cooking, and the service and quality of the meals, on which a man's happiness and contentment, whether sane or insane, so largely depends. A sum of £1,300 more has been spent on provisions, which is only partially accounted for by the increase of population.

WEST HOUSE.

The Managers have realised for some time that a great deal required to be done to the fabric of the West House to bring it into line with the most modern institutions. A good beginning has been made with this work, and a sum of about £5,000 was expended on it last year. It was found that the provision of hospital accommodation was inadequate for present-day wants, and so the old detached hospitals, which in their day were in advance of anything else of the kind and served as models, were given up to other uses. In their place the more spacious and

convenient wards on the ground floor of the main building have been remodelled and converted into hospital wards. To these there have been attached, on both the male and female sides, large shelters, 80 ft. long by 20 ft. broad, facing south, where open-air bed treatment can with convenience be carried out.

Another improvement of an expensive nature has been the removal throughout the house of all the old pan-closets and their replacement by modern sanitary fittings. This has no doubt conduced to an improvement in the general health, and it is satisfactory to record that no case of Asylum dysentery has occurred. The whole of the male side has also been repainted with enamel paint, the most sanitary covering for the walls of a medical institution.

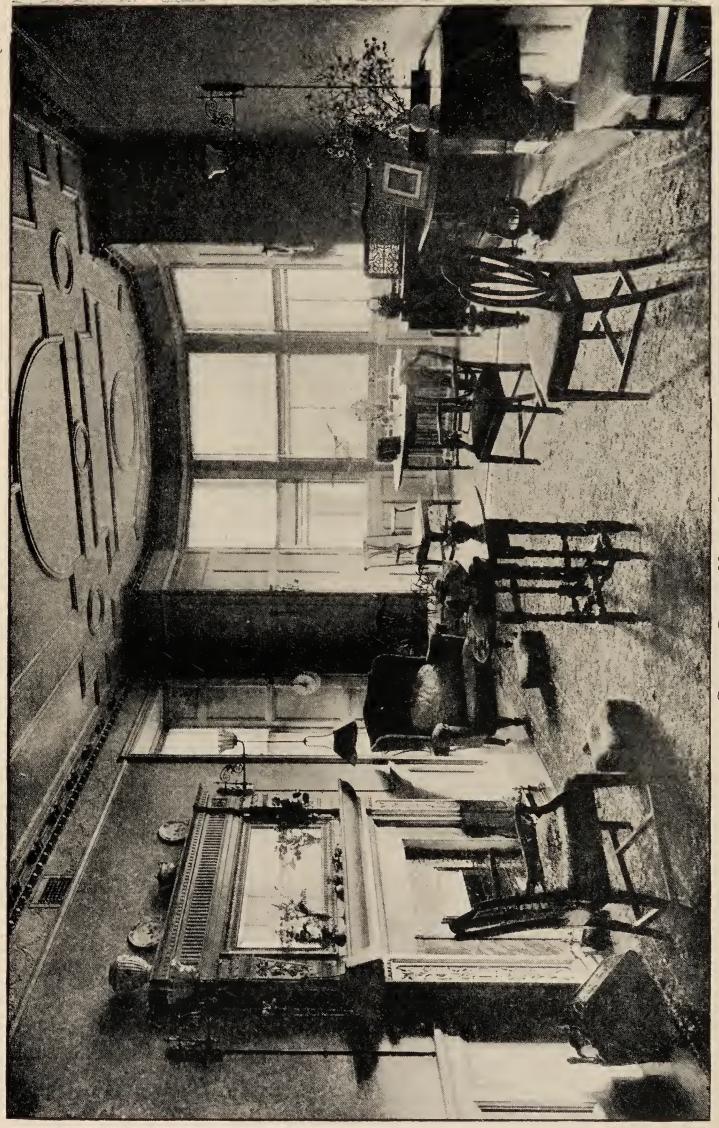
THE INTERMEDIATE (£45) DEPARTMENT FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Among the improvements at the West House, the Managers have viewed with a sympathetic eye the requirements of the Intermediate Department. In this department private patients are admitted at the rate of £45 a year. For this sum accommodation is provided for persons accustomed to live in comfort and refinement, including members of the professional classes, yet whose incomes have never been large and who cannot afford the more expensive accommodation of Craig House. This department is to some extent a charity, the loss on it last year was calculated to be over £1,000, and its maintenance as such is regarded by the Managers as one of their highest duties. It is believed that the advantages it confers are not sufficiently widely known to medical men.

PERSONAL.

I have to record the unhappy occurrence last year of the deaths of two of our Matrons—Miss Cameron and Miss Hartas, both of them faithful servants of the Institution—the former during a service of thirty-three years. Miss Cameron had charge of our seaside house and she devoted herself to the care and comfort of the patients.





The only change among the upper officials was the resignation of Dr. Rae Gibson after a year's tenure of office. He gave me most valuable help in the reorganisation of the hospital on the female side, and his place is taken by Dr. D. F. Borrie.

I have as in the past to thank Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, the Joint Secretary and Treasurer, for his kind services and his harmonious co-operation.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Members of the Board for their kindness to me, and for the appreciation they have shown of my services. I am indebted to the Chairman for the personal interest he has taken in details, for the advice he has given me on many administrative problems, and for his readiness at all times to help and support me in my responsibilities.

GEORGE M. ROBERTSON.

TIPPERLINN HOUSE,
MORNINGSIDE PLACE, EDINBURGH,
Monday, 27th February 1911.



STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,

PREPARED BY THE

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1910.

Deaths during the Year	enain	g 31st	Decen	noer 19	10.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1910 Absent on Probation, January 1, 1910	359 5	379 9	738 14			
Total		• • •	• • •	364	388	752
Cases Admitted— First Admissions Not First Admissions	67 12	83 33	150 45			
Total Cases Admitted during the year Total Cases under Treatment during the year			• • •	79 443	116	195 947
Cases Discharged— ,, Recovered ,, Relieved Died	26 12 8 28	44 29 10 32	70 41 18 60			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year				74	115	189
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1910 Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1910	5 364	7 382	12 746			
Total				369	389	758
Average number Resident during the year 1910 Persons* under care during the year+ Persons Admitted ,, ,, Persons Recovered ,, ,, Transferred to this Asylum ,, ,, from ,, ,,				367·3 436 74 25 3 3	384·5 493 112 44 5 10	751·8 929 186 69 8 13
Private Patients at close of 1910— Craig House West House—Intermediate‡ Lowest Board	113 77 28	115 105 25	228 182 53	218	245	463
Number of Patients chargeable to Districts at close of 1910— Edinburgh Leith Orkney	54 75 20	51 65 27	105 140 47			
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3			
of 1910				151	144	295

^{*} Persons, i.e., separate persons in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once.

[†] Total Cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year. ‡ Those whose Board is so supplemented by the Charity or Bevan Funds, or from private sources, as to equal £45, are reckoned here as Intermediate.

TABLE JA.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons admitted during the Year 1910, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and other Asylums or elsewhere.

										Att	acks.		
	Nu		of Pre	evious	1	Person	s.	1	vered is Asy		in oth	vered ner As elsewh	ylums
					М.	F.	т.	М.	F.	т.	м.	F.	т.
\mathbf{H}_{i}	ave ha	ad 1 p	revio	us Attack	10	34	44	4	18	22	6	16	22
and the second s	,,	2	,,	Attacks	3	12	15	1	14	15	5	10	15
T T	"	3	,,	,,	2	1	3	5	0	5	1	3	4
Approximate with control of the cont	, ,	4	, ,	,,	2	3	5	4	10	14	4	2	6
	,,	5	,,	,,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	5
	,,	6	;;	,,	1	0	1	1	0	1	5	0	5
			Tot	tal	18	51	69	15	42	57	21	36	57

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Thirty-Eight Years from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1910.

	M.	F.	т.	м.	F.	Т.
Persons admitted during the period of thirty-eight years *Re-admissions Total Cases admitted	5291 1356	5547	10,838 2997	6647	7188	13,835
Discharged Cases— Recovered Relieved Not Improved Died *Total Cases Discharged and Died since	2333 1743 672 1538	2795 1967 584 1462	5128 3710 1256 3000			
31st December 1872				6286	6808	13,094
Remaining 31st December 1910				361	380	741
*Transferred to this Asylum ,, from ,,				309 1120	274 1188	583 2308

^{*} These figures refer only to cases admitted since 31st December 1872.

TABLE III.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.

e of d Nos.	nen c	T.	Н	6. \$\alpha \alpha \cdot	1-
Per Centage of Deaths on Total No	Heach	F.		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6.1
Per Centage of Deathson Total Nos.	allaci	M.		#21 #22 #32 #32 #32 #32 #33 #34 #35 #35 #35 #35 #35 #35 #35 #35 #35 #35	\$ \$
	ń	ĿL	38.4	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	39.4
Per Centage of Recoveries on	HISSIO	E	:	1488 89 41 48 88 89 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	42.7
Per (Reed	wa	M.	:	28.29.20.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.	36.1
sas:		T.	36	444 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	:
Remaining December 31		F.		252 252 252 252 253 253 253 253 253 253	:
Re		M.		25 25 25 25 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	:
		T.	6	**************************************	1261
Died.		표	:	7-16-11:00:01:00:01:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:0	561
		M.	:	11 4 61 52 82 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 4 4 4 5 8 8 8 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	200
	ed.	T.	118	87 - 5 - 5 : 4 - 6 : 6 : 6 : 7 : 7 : 6 : 7 : 7 : 7 : 7 :	1323
	Not Recovered.	쨘.	:	74461 860 <td< td=""><td>099</td></td<>	099
rrgea.	Not R	M.	:	5 2 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 5 6 6 6 7 5 6 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	663
Disenarged	Ġ.	T.	102	25 4 1 1 2 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2099
	Recovered	H		20 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6	1141
	Re	M.		51 52 52 53 53 53 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	958
-j		H.	265	80 13 12 14 11 161 161 162 163 163 164 164 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165	5319
Admitted,		r.	:	31 108 119 120 120 120 120 120 121 121 121	2671
A		M.	:	64 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	2648
	YEARS.		From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	From January 1, 1832, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1838, 1838, 1838, 1841, 1842, 1842, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1845, 1845, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1856, 18	Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,

TABLE III. (Continued).—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Forty-seven Years, 1864-1910.

, 0	. [.	244866866666666666666666666666666666666
Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos.	M. F. T.	ROBORES STOCK OF ST
centago eaths cotal No under	F F	
	H H	$\boxed{ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.	E	
rcentage Deaths on verage No Resident.	Œ	18 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Perc De Avel Re	M.	111.8 10.6
re of son	H	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.	F	14777474774774774774774774774774747747
Perce Reco Adm	M.	6.00 4.00
	H.	ပြာ ပ်ပဲသည့္လိပ်၊-သင်လေသလေလလင်းဆင်းက် လဲနှစ်သက်ဆက်ဆက်ဆန်ပန် ပြ
ımbe ıt.		
Average Numbers Resident.	5	359.6 3884.3 3884.3 3884.3 3884.3 395.56 395.56 4407.3 402.9 4402.9 4402.9 4402.9 4403.3 4403
verag	M.	ကြီး က်သံယ်လို့ပြုတ်ပုံဆွဲက်နှုံတ်စုံသွားမြှုပ်စု စုံနှုံးမှုနှုံးမှုတ်ပုံသို့ တို့တွဲ ငြ
మ్	E.	711.5 7399 7399 7390
Remaining Dec. 31.	ĮT.	362.1 362.1 374 374 393 384 401 407 402 409 393 394 408 409 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408
Rei	M.	349.4 362.1 71 349.4 362.1 71 349.4 362.1 71 349.4 362.1 71 340.4 374 77 340.4 384 77 440.1 381 401 56 421 401 57 421 401 422 403 88 56 426 403 57 439 77 441 403 88 52 394 399 411 404 88 440 408 89 52 399 417 88 440 440 88 89 440 408 89 80 444 408 89 80 444 453 88 86 444 453 86 444 8 444 453 444 8 <
	نا	
Died.	[in]	286 286 286 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287
Ð	M.	271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271
	H	443 371 266 43 271 266 43 271 266 18 36 29 25 39 43 26 28 35 27 36 46 26 26 26 26 26 26 31 36 32 32 34 40 33 36 37 36 33 32 37 36 37 38 32 36 39 47 36 31 36 47 32 47 48 32 48 46 33 48 46 34 47 47 35 47 48 36 47 48 40 47 48 36 47 48 40 47 48 50 54 48 60 47 48 60 44 48 60 47 48 60 44 48 60 48 69 100
Not	F.	230 231 232 232 242 244 254 254 254 254 255 255
	M.	213 213 213 214 215 215 216 217 217 218 218 218 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219
- G	T.	0 01 4 4 7 0 0 7 1 5 2 4 5 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Discharged. Relieved.		170 30 30 30 30 30 30 30
)ischarge Relieved		25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		11
ered.	H.	10
Recovered	<u>F</u>	
	<u> </u>	604 608 608 608 608 608 608 608 608
d.	H	2447 260 308 308 310 342 342 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345
Admitted.	[III]	1284 153 153 154 153 160 168 160 177 177 176 181 181 181 177 177 176 179 179 179 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170
F	M.	1163 107 107 151 148 180 174 205 173 160 164 161 172 172 172 173 161 185 172 173 173 170 185 172 173 173 174 185 175 176 185 177 178 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188
S	KEVE	1864-1872* 1874 1874 1875 1875 1876 1876 1877 1878 1878 1878 1889 1889 1889 1892 1889 1892 1892 189

TABLE III. (Continued).—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Forty-seven Years, 1864-1910.

of .	1	61 - 61 10 10 10 10	
Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.	Ţ.	1.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	5 7.1
ereentage Deaths or Total Nos under Treatment	F.	11200000	9.9
	N.	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	6.4
Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.	H	0000 0000	10.5
ercentage c Deaths on verage Nos Resident.	F	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 8
Pere De Avei Re	M.	0 0 1 0 0 7 1 4 7 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	11.0
re of son	T.	32.0 28.0 31.3 31.3 31.3 32.1 35.0 110.5 31.3 31.3 32.1	37.2
ntag verie issio	표	0.000 0.000	0.68
Recoveries on Deaths on Admissions. Average Nos. Resident.	M.	26.5 36.9 32.0 26.5 36.9 32.0 22.7 30.7 26.8 11 35.8 27.8 31.3 32.9 38.0 35.9 32.9 38.0 36.9	35.0 39.0
	H.	870.2 8883.1 7738.8 7736.3 751.8	805.3
umb int.			8 8
Average Numbers Resident.	듄	457.7 376.5 377.0 383.8 384.5	60.
Aver	M.	#115. #1	395.5
80	Fi	888 7122 7122 8 7128 8 7128	1.208
Remaining Dec. 31.	F.	465 477 375 3396 389 389	110 5
Rei	M.	#119 3808 3828 3836 3836	3(5.5]
	H	1116 140 83 83 62 62 62 62 62 7	3861
Died.	F.	7.28 48 3.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25	
	M.	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	825 1739 2304 18.7
d.	T.	103 103 28 28 28 118	739
Not Improved.	표.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	825
Imp	M.	8 1 1 2 8 2 5 0 1 1 2 8 8 9 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	914
. ed.	, Ei	106 140 63 63 41 41	100
Discharged Relieved.	표.	23.77.88 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2	2185 4109
Discharged.	M.	1088 1108 117 113 123	924 2
	H	788 886 707 07	050
Recovered.	E	88000 844 000 44	312 6
Reco	M	1 8 3 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2738 3312 6050 1924
J	H	33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5	16283 27
Admitted	F.	1163 1133 1112 1116	8473 10
Adn	M.	200 169 106 97 79 79	7810 8
KEARS.		1905 1906 1908 1909 1910	Totals and Averages,

TABLE IV.—Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the numbers of each Year, for the last forty-seven years, remaining on 31st December 1910

of of	rs. ns. 910.	2. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
ining	Yea issio ec. 19	F. : 32 C O O 31 L O 31 L A A L W L 61 W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W
Remaining	each rears Admissions. 31st Dec. 1910	. : 3202241200101821224401420011301121
	<u> </u>	F. 328 28.28
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ar's		
h Ye 1910.	Not	
f eac	Not Improved.	pred
Died of each Year's Admissions December 1910.		
	Relieved.	
ed a	Relie	
harg		T
Total Discharged and to 31st	Recovered.	
rota!	recov	28888888888888888888888888888888888888
		M. F. T. [M. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	d.	xtx
and	Died	F.0110000000000000000000000000000000000
Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1910.		
schar	t	M. F. O.
s Dis	Not Improved	Tin
Admissions Died in 1910.		CO 00000000000000000000000000000000000
Admi ied i	ed.	F.000000000000000000000000000000000000
ar's A	Relieved.	Е. 000000000000000000000000000000000000
γCe	M M	X000000H000000H000000H
eael	ed.	H.000000000000000000000000000000000000
jo	Recovered.	F.000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Rec	
		T. 25319 2655 2660 3808 3808 3808 3808 3808 3808 3808 3
	pa .	
	Relapsed Cases.	
ted.	1	25 1 2 3 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5
Admitted.	New Cases.	C4000400100100144100040001001001001001
A	10	
	RS.	1883 1874 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1885 188
	YEARS	1813 to 1832 to 1864 to
-		21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 2

Jo	s. s	1.51 % 4 % 5 L 7.7 L	154	758	1	
Remaining of	each Year's Admissions. 31st Dec.1910	75 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	387 78	389 78		
emai	ach dmis st De					
	o A II	N. 8. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	3 367	7 369		
sion.	d.	109 109 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	3663	5247		1
lmiss	Died.	F. 41. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11	1777	:	T.	37.5 25.4 10.0 22.5 4.6
s Ad		M. 424 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42	1886	:		
rear'	ed.	H. 12 4 46 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	1623	:	1	39.3 25.9 9.2 21.0 4.6
ach r	Not	F. 221 221 221 221 22 22 22 221 221 221 2	178	:	-	80, 61
of es	Im	M. 222 220 220 220 8 11 8 7	845	:	M.	35.5 24.8 10.8 24.2 4.7
ed and Died of each Yer to 31st December 1910.	d.	T. 1112 1148 1148 1149 119 119 119 119	4138			0010
and]	Relieved	12222222222222222222222222222222222222	2197	0		
Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admission.	Re	M 9 2 2 8 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1941 2	:	0.	
char	d.	1152 1152 121 121 121 121 122 128 28 28 28 28	61051	:	1864-1910.	
Dis	Recovered.	886 932 1653 1633 1633 1633 1633 1633 1633 1633	3334 6		1864	
Pota	Reco	0866 0866 12 12 12	2771 3	:	sions	
	<u> </u>	F. O & & L & & E &	59 2	09	of the Total Admissions	ved
	Died.	F.040401	31	32	al A	Recovered Relieved Not Improved Died Ren'aining
and	Ä	M. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	87	:	e Tot	Recovere Relieved Not Impl Died Ren'ainii
Of each Year's Admission Discharged and Died in 1910.		T.01000822	1 00		of the	ses Recovered Relieved Not Impro Died Renvaining
ische	Not Improved.	F.04000040	10 1		_	Ca
on D 910.	N		$\frac{\infty}{1}$	<u>.</u>	Summary	Jo a.
Admission I Died in 1910.		1.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		•	\vec{S}	Persentage
Adn	ved.		9 41			Perce
ears	Relieved.		2 29	•		H
sh Y			15		76	
f cac	red.	7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7	7.0	:	or 18	} 5
	Recovered.	H. 10 1 12 4 17 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	77	•	ort fo	Year n.
	Re	N. 01000000112200000001	26	:	Ren	sylun
		T 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	16283	21867	see	orty.
	ed .	4.4.5.5.0.4.4.8.c.	2832 10	; C1_	ulars	for F ning
	Relapsed Cases.	8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.	2317 23		artie	ers f
ted.		11.15.29.15.15.15.29.25.20.25.29.25.29.25.20.20.25.20.25.20.25.20.25.20.25.20.25.20.25.20.25.20.25.20.25.20.20.25.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.	5641 23	*	For particulars see Report for 1894	Numbers for Forty-six Years Since Opening of Asylum.
Admitted	New Cases.	110 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	93 56	•	*	# ++ Z 2
¥			5493			
	3.	1905 1905 1905 1905 1905 1905 1905 1905	ris+	als +		
	YEARS		Totals	Totals		
1				1		

TABLE V.—Showing the Causes of Death during the

			CAU	JSE OF	DEA'	rH.					u		er	20 un 2			un	ande:			an ide 35.	r
											M	F	Т	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	\mathbf{F}	Т
		DISEASES OF CEREB	DAI	AND NE	DVOUG	Qvan	Tr Af															
	1	General Paralysis		AND INE													1		7	7		1
1	2	Cerebral Abscess																				
	3	Exhaustion following	Mela	ncholia	.	• •	• •					• •				• •	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	• -
		DISEASES OF RESPIR	RATOR	Y SYST	EM.											1						
	4	Phthisis Pulmonalis																2	2			
	5	Lobar Pneumonia]				1	
	6	Broncho Pneumonia								• •												
1	7	Bronehitis	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •		• •	• •		٠	$\cdot \cdot $	$\cdot \cdot $	••	••	••	• •	•••
	8	Cardiac Disease	• •	•			• •	• •				• •			• •			• •				• •
		Diseases of Digest	rive S	System.																		
	9	Appendicitis									 											
	10	Gastro-enteritis		• •	• •	• •							1 1		- 1		• •		• •	• •		
		DISEASE OF GENERA	ATIVE	System	d.																	
	11	Cystic Disease of Ova	ry	**	• •	• •	• •	• •														
		DISEASE OF LYMPHA	ATIC S	System	and D	UCTL	ess Gl	ANDS.														
	12	Addison's Disease																				
			••		••	••	•	• •	••	•												
		GENERAL DISEASES.																				
	13	Carcinomata																				
	14	Gangrene of Leg	• •								1											
	15	Senile Decay	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •		• •		• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •
					TOTAL											_	2	$\frac{-}{2}$	4	1	1	2

^{*} Post-mortem examination was made in 34 cases.

Year 1910, together with the Ages at Death.

	u	ar nd 40,		u) ai nd 45		u		ler	u		er	u		er	u	ar nd 65.	er	u			u		er	u		er	u) ai nd 85.	\mathbf{er}	u	5 ar .nd 100	er	Т	ОТА	ALS	
	M	F —	Т	M —	F	T	M —	F	T	M	F	T	M —	F _	T	M	F	T	M —	F	T	M	F	T 	M	F	T	<u>M</u>	F	T	M	F	T	M	F —	T	
1 2 3	2 1		2 1	1		1			3						1					'			••					• •						11 1 1			
4 5 6 7		2	2			1		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ \cdots \end{vmatrix}$	1							1		1		:. :1	1	• •	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$		1	1]	1			١	1	6	5 3 8 2	
8					1	1					1	1				1		1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	• •		• •				6	5	11	
9 10														1	1	1	1	2	••		••					• •		••				• •		i	1 1	$\frac{1}{2}$]
(1		1	1														• •			• •	••	• •				• •		• •			• •				1	1	
12								1	1	• •						• •	• •						• •					• •							1	1	:
13 14 15			1																			• •			• •	1			1	1				3	2 1 2	5 1 3	
	3	3	6	3	3	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	2	1	3	1	2	3	6	3	9	4	2	6	2	5	7	1	3	4	1	3	4		-	-	28	32	60	

TABLE VI.—Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1910.

Length of Residence.	F	Recovered	l.		Died.	
DENGIH OF RESIDENCE.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.
Under 1 Month	1	0	1	5	8	13
From 1 to 3 Months	8	5	13	6	4	10
,, 3 to 6 ,,	4	12	16	0	3	3
" 6 to 9 " …	3	8	11	0	1	1
" 9 to 12 " …	1	4	5	2	1	3
,, 1 to 2 Years	5	6	11	7	3	10
" 2 to 3 ", …	3	4	7	4	3	7
" 3 to 5 " …	0	3	3	1	2	3
" 5 to 7 " …	1	0	1	2	2	4
,, 7 to 9 ,,	0	1	1	0	1	1
,, 11 to 13 ,,	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, 15 to 17 ,,	0	1	1	0	0	0
" 17 to 19 " …	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, 31 to 33 ,,	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 37 to 39 " …	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, 51 to 53 ,,	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	26	44	70	28	32	60

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1910.

					T	THE DISCHARGES.	HARGE	v.				
CLASS.	Тнв.	The Admissions.	10NS.	Re	Recovered.	ri	Remor or o	Removed Relieved or otherwise.	lieved se.	Тне	в Deaths .	HS.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	된	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F	T.
First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission	37	98	29	15	19	3]	9	2	18	15	16	ត
Second Class. First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission	17	10	27	-1 4	4	∞	ıφ	∞	133	೯೦	20	∞
THIRD CLASS. Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission	17	46	63	∞	17	25	_	6	10	ಣ	ಣ	9
FOURTH CLASS. First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission	13	22	35	61	4	9	∞	10	18	1~	∞	<u> </u>
FIFTH CLASS. Congenital	П	C 7	ಣ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7.9	116	195	26	44	7.0	20	39	59	28	32	09

TABLE VIII.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died during the Year 1910.

AGES.	Тнв	ADMISSIONS.	ONS.	R	RECOVERED.	9,	17	Тне Deaths.	Š.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
to 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 10 to 15 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
to 20	_	20	9	0	0	0	C	0	0
to 2	9	∞	14	က	က	9		0	0
to 3	11	6	20	0	7	7	003	6.1	4
to 3	<u></u>	16	23	70	4	6		_	67
to 4	∞		23	က	1		က	က	9
to 4	9	∞	14	_	6	10	63	ಣ	ಸರ
to 5	9		20	4	6.1	9	က	4	7
to 5	4	14	18	0	∞	00	_		73
to 6	13	ಸರ	18	4	_	70	67	_	က
to 6	9	1	13	က	_	4	4	4	∞
to 7	9	ರ		_	0	_	9	C1	∞.
to 7	67	2	6	C 1	_	က	61	20	2
to 8	2	2	4	0	_	_	_	က	4
to 8	0		H	0	0	0	0	67	6.1
85 to 90	_	0	_	0	0	0	_	_	67
90 to 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
to 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	79	116	195	26	44	7.0	28	32	09
Mean Age	45.6	43.7	44.4	45.4	40.7	42.4	55.0	57.4	56.3
1									

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1910, and of Patients Resident, December 31, 1910.

	Condition in Reference to Marriage.			Admiss	sions.		Discha		The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31. 1910.		
	•		М.	F.	Т.	M.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	M.	F.	Т.
Single	• • •		32	62	94	9	22	31	8	13	21	270	236	506
Married	• • •		38	42	80	17	18	35	17	12	29	87	113	200
Widowed	•••		9	12	21	0	4	4	3	7	10	12	39	51
Unknown		• • •	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total			79	116	195	26	44	70	28	32	60	369	389	758

TABLE X.—Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients
Admitted during the Year 1910.

					Nu	IBER		Insta se wa				н еа	СН
					Adm	issions	s—Ma	les, 79	; Fen	nales,	116 ; T	Cotal,	195.
Causes	of Ins	SANIT	Y.			edispo ause.	sing		excitii ause.	ng	7]	otal.	
					M	\mathbf{F}	T	M	F	T	М	\mathbf{F}	T
MENTAL and Mo)RAL :-				-							•	
Mental anxiet	y and	worry	y		0	0	0	6	5	11	6	$\overline{5}$	11
Mental shock					0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	2	2
Mental strain					0	0	0	4	6	10	4	6	10
Overwork					0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Physical:-													
Disease of T	hyroid	Glar	nd—Exo	ph-									
thalmic Go	ître			•	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Influenza					0	1	1	4	9	13	4	10	14
Meningitis			• • •		0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Pneumonia					0	0	0	0	1].	0	1	1
Syphilis			• • •		7	1	8	2	1	3	9	2	11
Epilepsy					0	1	1	2	0	$\overline{2}$	2	1	3
Gross Brain I	Disease				0	0	0	4	1	5	4]	5
Snnstroke					1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Traumatism					1	1	2	4	3	7	5	4	9
Physical Exh					3	0	3	2	1	3	5	1	6
Privation					$\frac{1}{0}$	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Abuse of Dru					$ \tilde{0} $	$\hat{0}$	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Intemperance			• • •		1	2	3	10	11	21	11	13	24
Pregnancy					0	$\overline{0}$	0	0	8	8	0	8	8
Puberty and					4	0	4	5	7	12	9	7	16
Climacteric					0	0	0	0	11]]	0	11	11
Senility					8	5	13	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	10	10	13	23
			lirect		3	8	11	$\overline{0}$	0	0	3	8	11
Hereditary in	ıfluence	$es $ $\left. \right\} c$	collatera	l	1 10	35 19	47 22	0 0	0	0 0	12	35 19	47 22
Concenital		()	ooth	• • •	1	19	2	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$		0	1	19	22
Congenital Previous atta	 volza		• • •	• • •	$\frac{1}{18}$	51	$\frac{2}{69}$	0	0	0	18	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 51 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{2}{69} \end{vmatrix}$
			• • •	• • •	1			_	_	}		1	
Unknown	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	29	24	53	32	43	76	32	43	76

^{*} With reference to the distinction between "predisposing" and "exciting" causes, it must be understood that no single cause is enumerated as both predisposing and exciting in the case of any individual patient.

[†] The figures in the Total column represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients admitted is owing to combinations of causes.

TABLE XI.—Showing the form of Mental Disorder on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries and Deaths of the Year 1910.

Melancholia— Simple Sub-acute (Delusional) Acute Simple Simple Sub-acute (Delusional) Acute Mild (Slight Confusional States) Sub-acute (Vivid Hallucinations and Confusion) Sub-acute Mild (Slight Confusional States) Acute Sub-acute (Vivid Hallucinations and Confusion) Acute Systematised Delusional Insanity Acute Ceneral Paralysis of the Insane Apathetic Apathetic Apathetic Apathetic Apathetic Apathetic Apathetic Apathetic Melancholic Mel		13 6 0 13 6 23 3 7 13 8 23 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	M	E:	H.	1.5	-	
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:				0	0	0	0	0
Total To	0 [[6 195	96	44	0.70	21 80	3. 2. 3.	09

TABLE XII.

Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients admitted during the Year 1910.

MALES.	managemental errors, sources, monographics, at re-stablets		MALES-Continued.		
Accountants Army Officers Banker		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Brought Forward Telegraphist Timber Merchants		67 1 2
Boarding-house F		i	No Occupation		$\bar{9}$
Bookbinder		1			
Builder		1	Total		79
Chemists		2			
Clerks		4		-	
Clogmaker		1			
Commercial Trav	eller	1			
Cooper		1	FEMALES.		
Dentists		3			
Draper		1			
Engineers	• • •	3	Artist		1
Engraver	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	Charwomen		2
Farmers		4	Clerkesses		3
Game-keeper		1	Cooks —		2
Hotel-keeper		1	Dairy-keeper		1
Insurance Agent		1	Domestic Servants		3
Jeweller		1	Draper		1
Joiners		3	Dressmakers		4
Labourers		10	Factory-worker		1
Lawyers		1	Farm Servant		1
Lorryman		1	Housekeepers		13
Marine Fireman		1	Housewives	4.5	42
Metal Refiner		1	Lady's Maids		1
Physician		1	Lodging-house Keeper		1
Physicist		1	Milliner		1
Pipe-layer		1	Millworker		1
Policeman		l	Missionary	• • •	1
Royal Marine	•••	1	Nurse		1
Seamen		3	Office-girl		1
Ship-carpenter		1	Proof Reader		1
Shocmakers		$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\2\\3 \end{bmatrix}$	School-girl		1
Stationers		2	School-teachers		4
Students	•••		Shopworker		1
Tailor	• • •	1	No Occupation	• • •	28
Carry forwai	rd	67	Total	• • •	116

TABLE XIII.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition	8	39	47
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condition In Bad Health and very Exhausted Conditional Reduced Condition	60	70	130
tion	11	7	18
TOTAL	79	116	195

TABLE XIV.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.

		Ad	missio	ns.	Di	scharg	ges.]	Deaths	5.
!		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.
January		11	6	17	3	6	9	1	5	6
February		3	6	9	2	5	7	0	2	2
March		8	20	28	4	3	7	3	4	7
April		8	8	16	6	. 5	11	3	1	4
May		10	14	24	6	11	17	4	4	8
June	• • •	9	9	18	6	12	18	2	1	3
July		9	15	24	3	6	9	5	4	9
August		2	7	9	1	6	7	1	4	5
September	• • •	7	8	15	7	9	16	3	2	5
October		4	14	18	1	9	10	2	1	3
November		5	4	9	$\parallel 2$	6	8	2	3	5
December		3	5	8	5	5	10	2	1	3
Тотац		79	116	195	46	83	129	28	32	60

TABLE XV.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted Sutcide Have meditated Suicide		• • •	•	8 3	18	26 16
Total	Suicidal	l		11	31	42
Forms of Insanity in whi	ich Suici	de was				
attempted—				,	0	
Melancholia, Simple	9 Da	 l\	• • •	1	0	1 0
,, Sub-ae			• • •	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{8}{9}$
,, Acute Mania, Acute			• • •) 1	0	9
Delirious Insanity,			* * *	0	1	
Systematised Delusi			• • •	0	$\frac{1}{2}$) 1
Primary Mental De				$\frac{0}{2}$	ĩ	$\frac{2}{3}$
Congenital Imbecilis			• • •	$\tilde{0}$	ĺ	í
	· <i>J</i> · · ·	•••	• • •			
	Total		• • • •	8	18	26
Forms of Insanity in whi meditated—	ch Suici	de was				
Melancholia, Simple				2	0	2
,, Sub-ac	ute (De.	lus.)		0	4	4
Acute				1	2	3
Mania, Simple		• • •	• • •	$\frac{0}{0}$	1	1
Delirious Insanity,	Mild			0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
y, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,	Sub-acu	te	• • •	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	2
Systematised Delnsi Primary Mental De			• • •	0	2	$\frac{2}{2}$
	Total			3	13	16
Nature of attempts—						
Cut-Throat				3	8	11
Precipitation				$\tilde{5}$	4	9
Poisoning				1	4	5
Swallowing Glass				1	0	1
Strangulation				0	4	4
Cutting Head				0	2	$\frac{2}{3}$
Drowning				0	3	3
Cutting Wrist	• • •		•••	0	1	1
	Total			10	26	36

TABLE XVI.—Persons Recovered in 1910.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time	16	25	41
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered (b) Re-admitted, but not again	1	0	1
Discharged Recovered	0	1	1
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years	9	19	28
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered (b) Re-admitted, but not again	0	0	0
Discharged Recovered	1	1	2
Number of Persons Recovered Number of Cases of Recovery	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 26 \end{array}$	44 44	69 70

^{*} Of these Persons, 3 Males and 11 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 2 Males and 5 Females, two Previous Recoveries; 1 Female, three Previous Recoveries; 2 Males and 1 Female, four Previous Recoveries; 2 Males, six Previous Recoveries; 1 Female, seven Previous Recoveries.

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

20th, 21st, and 22nd June 1910.

On the registers of the Asylum there were on the 20 instan 765 patients. Of these, 17 were voluntary inmates, 445 were private patients, and 303 were paupers. In these figures effect has been given to the transference of 2 males and 2 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 2 males from the pauper to the private list. Ten patients were absent on probation, 1 absent on pass, and 6 were residing at the Cockenzie Villa. The number in residence was 748, all of whom were seen in the course of the three days' visit.

During the period which has elapsed since the visit in November last the following changes have taken place amongst the patients: 51 private and 60 pauper patients have been admitted, 18 private and 15 pauper patients have been discharged recovered, 12 private and 15 pauper patients have been discharged unrecovered, and 15 private and 19 pauper patients have died. Sixteen voluntary inmates have been received and 14 have left.

From these figures it will be seen that the number of patients on the register shows a total increase of 19. These consist of 2 voluntary inmates, 4 private patients, and 13 paupers.

All the deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes, which are registered as follows: heart disease in 7 cases,

broncho-pneumonia in 7 cases, general paralysis in 5 cases, phthisis pulmonalis in 4 cases, cerebral lesions in 3 cases, cancer in 2 cases, senile decay in 2 cases, and in 1 case each from Addison's disease, gangrene of foot, septicæmia and exhaustion from acute delirious mania. It is learned with regret that, owing to the objections raised by relatives, it has not been possible to hold more than 17 post-mortem examinations, or in the low proportion of 50 per cent. of the deaths.

They refer to the use of restraint in 1 case in order to prevent further self-mutilation. Six accidents are recorded. These include 4 fractures of bones and a dislocation at the elbowjoint, all of which were fortuitously sustained. The remaining accident was a self-inflicted destruction of the right eye. This act was done in so impulsive and secretive a manner as to be impossible to prevent. A nurse was near at hand, but there was no indication that such an injury was being inflicted. The number of patients who have escaped and have been absent for at least one night is 8.

The changes among the staff have been as follows:—11 attendants and 31 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants and 3 nurses have been dismissed, and 21 attendants and 41 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were due to misconduct which only in 1 instance affected the patients.

There are 219 patients in Craig House and its adjoining villas, including Myreside, and 541 in West House. The number of private patients in the West House is 237, 154 of whom pay the intermediate rate of board, and 83 the lowest rate. The number admitted since last visit of those paying the intermediate rate is 27, and that of those at the lowest rate is 11. It is very satisfactory to be able to state that the Asylum is in a position to receive all patients able to pay these rates, which must be of great benefit and advantage to Edinburgh and the surrounding districts.

The attention of the Managers is directed to the condition of the kitchen in the West House. A visit to it does not produce a favourable impression, and it is therefore hoped that its enlargement and thorough re-equipment will soon be taken in hand.

Among the many alterations and improvements in the West House are (1) the setting apart of a room in the male and female sick-wards for the hospital treatment of intermediate patients; (2) the transference of a section of No. 4 Male Gallery to the female side by means of a partition; (3) the shutting off of the dark portions of the corridors from the day-rooms by a partition; (4) the institution of dining-rooms for the medical staff, assistant matrons, nurses, and servants on the ground floor on the female side, and of a central kitchen to serve these rooms; (5) the re-equipment of the waterclosets and the renovation of the lavatories; (6) the repapering and repainting, with two exceptions, of the galleries, the work having been well done by the Asylum staff assisted by the patients; and (7) the completion of No. 3 Gallery as a Nurses' Home. This home has a recreation room, three bathrooms, and bedroom accommodation for 43 members of the female There is in progress the formation of exercise grounds in connection with the male and female sick-rooms, and verandahs, 18 feet broad and 80 feet long, are to be erected on the north sdie of these grounds for open-air bed treatment and as a shelter in wet weather. Doors from the sick wards, giving easy access to these grounds, are to be provided.

At Craig House the ladies' dining-hall is in process of being repapered and repainted. It is understood that four verandahs are to be erected, three to the south of the main building, and one in the garden to the west of Old Craig House, and that the kitchen is to be provided with a new kitchen range and new boilers. A store has been instituted, and all goods required for this section of the Institution are received here direct in lieu of passing through the store of the West House. This change has resulted in economy in many directions.

Dr. Robertson continues to discharge his duties with ability and enthusiasm. No effort seems awanting on his part to bring every department into a high state of efficiency; especially is this true as regards the nursing and supervision of the patients. The various classes of inmates were found well and appropriately provided for. No complaints worthy of mention were made, and the patients were, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly in behaviour. The dinners seen during the visit were abundant meals and liberally adapted to the requirements

of each class. There is a good and sufficient staff, to which many important additions have recently been made.

Reference to the medical records gave full and useful information as to the mental condition of the patients. The official registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

JOHN FRASER,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 5th, 6th, and 7th December 1910.

There were 763 patients, 373 males and 390 females, on the Register of the Asylum on the 5th instant. Of that number, 466 were private patients and 297 were paupers. Two hundred and twenty-six private patients pay the higher rates of board and are resident in Craig House, and 240 pay the lower rates of board and are resident in the West House. Of the pauper patients 106 belong to Edinburgh, 142 to Leith, 46 to parishes in Orkney, and 3 to parishes outside the contracting area.

The Asylum was last visited on the 20th June of this year. Since then 75 patients, 43 private and 32 pauper, have been admitted. Twenty-nine have been discharged recovered, 22 have been discharged unrecovered, and 29 have died. These figures do not include the changes among the voluntary inmates, numbering in all 20, of whom 7 have been admitted and 4 left the Institution.

The deaths are registered as follows: 11 patients died of general paralysis, 6 of heart disease with secondary symptoms, 5 of bronchitis, 3 of cancer, and 1 of each of the following affections, viz., gross disease of the brain, internal hæmorrhage, phthisis, and pneumonia. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 19 instances; in the other instances the permission of the relatives was not obtained.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Only 1 patient has escaped who was absent for one night before being brought back. The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries referring to a fracture of the neck of the humerus, and to a fracture of the ulna, both in female patients, and both caused by accidental falls; and to a fracture of one of the fingers voluntarily committed in a moment of impulse by a male patient. The following changes in the nursing staff have taken place since last visit: 40 persons—16 men and 24 women—have left the service, and 38 persons—

14 men and 24 women—have been engaged. The total staff of ordinary nurses and attendants numbers 170 individuals.

Eleven patients—5 men and 6 women—were absent on probation. With these exceptions, and with that of 5 or 6 patients who are at the seaside house at Cockenzie, all the inmates were seen in the course of the visit. They were afforded the opportunity of making any statement they pleased, of which opportunity several of them took advantage. The complaints as usual chiefly referred to the question of detention.

It is satisfactory to observe that Craig House continues to maintain its prosperity, and that advantage is being taken of the excellent accommodation provided for this class of patient. Facilities for the medical treatment of patients in this department, by the erection of three new verandahs, handsomely constructed with glass roofs and cement floors, have recently been provided. The open-air bed treatment of all patients requiring it can now be systematically and satisfactorily carried out. Access to the open air has also been made easier by the construction of French windows opening from several of the day-rooms. Twelve of the former strongrooms have been converted into ordinary bed-rooms by enlargement of the windows and other structural changes and by furnishing them as ordinary sleeping-rooms. For patients requiring special observation at night, six new bed-rooms have been constructed, opening off the observation dormitories. This is on many accounts a most excellent and useful provision. The kitchen at Craig House has, as regards its fittings, been almost wholly renovated. Recently a large installation of gas ovens, three new boilers, a special oven for pastry cooking, and a refrigerator have been added to its equipment. The kitchen staff has been increased by the appointment of an assistant kitchen superintendent and two resident pupils, all of whom, in addition to the kitchen superintendent, possess diplomas in Domestic Science.

Among the many minor structural alterations at the West House, all of which are intended to facilitate administration and increase the comfort of the inmates, the hospital arrangement only can be here referred to. The former detached hospitals have been converted into Villas for the accommodation of quieter, trustworthy chronic patients who enjoy parole. The

ground floor wards in the main building on both sides have been converted into large and spacious hospitals for the treatment of newly admitted, infirm and sick patients. These wards have been beautifully painted with bright enamel paint, and fitted with incandescent lamps, so that they are well-lighted both by day and night. They have been so arranged as to permit of sufficient sub-division for classification, and, at the same time, of the easy supervision of large numbers of patients. efficiently staffed both by day and by night, and in each division is a well-equipped medical room containing all the necessary appliances for observation and treatment. Outside each of these hospital divisions, and communicating with them by covered passages, are large verandahs 80 feet long by 18 feet At the time of the visit each of these verandahs contained sixteen patients confined to bed. The floors of the verandahs are made of cement. Their great width and size gives them the great advantage of exposing the patient less to rain and wind, while permitting them to obtain the full benefit of open air treatment.

The general health of the inmates of all classes was very satisfactory. Thirty-one patients were confined to bed for the treatment of mental symptoms, 24 for the treatment of bodily illness, and 18 on account of senile infirmity. It is satisfactory to record that only five patients in the West House, 3 on the Male and 2 on the Female side, suffer from phthisis at the present time, and, as has been pointed out above, only 1 patient died of phthisis in the period covered by this report.

Everything that was seen in the course of the visit pointed to a thoughtful and energetic system of management of the Institution.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

JOHN MACPHERSON.

Commissioner in Lunacy.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

CHARGE. I. Arrears of Board, etc., given up in last Account £421 12 22 15 8 Less—Written off as irrecoverable. 398 16 11 II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books— Females. Males. £7,369 £6,241 Quarter ending 31st March 1910 9 6,328 14 Do. do. 30th June 7,167 1. 7,272 13 6,295 13 Do. do. 30th Sept. 8 ,, 7,281 Do. 31st Dec. 8 6,289 6 do. ,, £29,090 7 25,1553 29,090 3 54,245 10 Deduct— Repayments of Board for Patients who left the Asylum during 1909 . 51 -54,194III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the Steward and Matrons at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients— Males. Females.£654 15 Quarter ending 31st March 1910 1 £6943 do. 30th June 484 15 1 487 12 Do. ,, 3 Do. do. 30th Sept. 437 3 1 542 18 ,, Do. do. 31st Dec. 587 1 491 14 ,, £2,216 8 £2,163 15 4 4 4 2,163 15 4,380 IV. Price of Pigs and Sundries disposed of— Received for Pigs Sold £813 16 4 for Pigs' meat, old iron, &c., sold 3 Do. 94 12 908 V. Rents of Grass Parks, &c. . 60 14 VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church . 5 VII. Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper Patients leaving the 6 3,670 4

Amount of the Charge

£63,618 13 11

DISCHARGE.

Craig House. West House. Total.				,						(
I. Expeuse of Provisions 11. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c. 637 8 4 1,456 1 11 2,093 10 3				Craig 1	Hou	se.	West	Hous	se.	Тота	L.	
II. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c. 637 8 4 1,456 1 11 2,093 10 3	I.	Expense of	Provisions									
Napery, &c. 637							,,,,,,,					
IV. Do. Water and Washing material Section S				637	8		1,456	1	11	2,093	10	3
V. Do. Water and Washing material . VI. Do. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Disinfectants, &c. VII. Do. Books and Stationery 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff IX. Do. Buildings, Furnishings, and Repairs 2,946 3 9 4,280 17 10 7,227 1 7 X. Do. Garden and Grounds XII. Public and Parochial Burdens XII. Interest on Loans paid . 1,862 19 - 540 1 11 2,343 - 11 XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend	III.	Do.	Fuel	1,044	9	8	931	10	1	1,975	19	9
VI. Do. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Disinfectants, &c. 382 12 7 180 6 2 562 18 9 VII. Do. Books and Stationery 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff IX. Do. Buildings, Furnishings, and Repairs XI. Public and Parochial Burdens XII. Interest on Loans paid 1,802 19 - 540 1 11 2,343 - 11 XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend 1,802 19 - 540 1 11 2,343 - 11 XIVI. Insurance Premiums 1,803 10,340 16 10 7,672 3 - 18,012 19 10 XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them Ordinary Expenditure 1,33,524 7 7 23,935 12 9 57,460 - 4 XVIII. Loans repaid 1, 15 0 - 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10				194	3	5	390	14	8	584	18	1
VI. Do. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Disinfectants, &c. 382 12 7 180 6 2 562 18 9 VII. Do. Books and Stationery VIII. 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 VIII. Do. Books and Stationery VIII. 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 VIII. Do. Buildings, Furnishings, and Repairs Ings, and Ings, a	V.	Do.										
Instruments, Disinfectants, &c. 382 12 7 180 6 2 562 18 9				384	13	8	469	7	-	854		8
VII. Do. Books and Stationery VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff IX. Do. Buildings, Furnishings, and Repairs X. Do. Garden and Grounds XI. Public and Parochial Burdens XII. Interest on Loans paid XIV. Insurance Premiums XV. Salaries and Wages XV. Salaries and Wages XV. Salaries and Wages XVI. Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them Ordinary Expenditure 180 6 2 562 18 9 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 35 20 8 545 3 5 36 2 18 9 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 342 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 348 18 0 130 18 6 348 2 12 7 130 18 6 130 18 6 348 2 12 7 130 18 6 130 18 6 348 2 12 7 130 18 6 130 18 6 348 2 12 7 130 18 6 130 18 6 348 2 12 7 130 18 6 130 18 6 348 2 12 7 14 9 202 8 8 545 3 5 348 2 12 1 150 78 418 9 9 4,280 17 10 7,227 1 7 7,227 1 7 7,227 1 7 7,227 1 7 7,2343 - 11 1,169 5 1 133 12 8 348 2 12 1 14 14 14 426 1 -	VI.	Do.										
VII. Do. Books and Stationery VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff IX. Do. Buildings, Furnishings, and Repairs X. Do. Garden and Grounds XI. Public and Parochial Burdens XII. Interest on Loans paid . Iso2 19 - 540 1 11 2,343 - 11 XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend			,	900	10	-	100	0	0	700	10	0
VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff IX. Do. Buildings, Furnishings, and Repairs ings, and Repairs 2,946 3 9 4,280 17 10 7,227 1 7 X. Do. Garden and Grounds XII. Public and Parochial Burdens XIII. Interest on Loans paid . XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend	17TT	T		l .			1			1		
IX. Do. Buildings, Furnishings, and Repairs 2,946 3 9 4,280 17 10 7,227 1 7 X. Do. Garden and Grounds 263 2 1 155 7 8 418 9 9 XI. Public and Parochial Burdens 1,186 7 10 532 - 5 1,718 8 3 XII. Interest on Loans paid 1,802 19 - 540 1 11 2,343 - 11 XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend . 743 4 1 426 1 - 1,169 5 1 XIV. Insurance Premiums . 83 7 7 50 5 1 133 12 8 XV. Salaries and Wages . 10,340 16 10 7,672 3 - 18,012 19 10 XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them 3,411 - 11 531 - 2 3,942 1				342	14	9	l			i e		
ings, and Repairs				• • •		• •	130	18	0	130	18	ь
X. Do. Garden and Grounds 263 2 1 155 7 8 418 9 9 XI. Public and Parochial Burdens 1,186 7 10 532 - 5 1,718 8 3 XII. Interest on Loans paid 1,802 19 - 540 1 11 2,343 - 11 XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend 743 4 1 426 1 - 1,169 5 1 XIV. Insurance Premiums 83 7 7 50 5 1 133 12 8 XV. Salaries and Wages 10,340 16 10 7,672 3 - 18,012 19 10 XVI. Miscellaneous Payments 640 7 9 404 13 10 1,045 1 7 XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them 3,411 - 11 531 - 2 3,942 1 1 Ordinary Expenditure 33,524 7 7 23,935 12 9 57,460 - 4 XVIII. Loans repaid 5,050 4 XXIX. Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1910 5,050 4 XX. Balance of Account at 31st December 1910 690 14 11	1λ .	Do.		0.046	0	0	4.000	17	10	7 007	1	7
XII. Interest on Loans paid 1,802 19 - 140 111 2,343 - 110 111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	v	D.			<u> </u>	9					1	1
XII. Interest on Loans paid 1,802 19 - 140 111 2,343 - 110 111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1							1	-			9	9
XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend												
XIV. Insurance Premiums												
XV. Salaries and Wages				-								
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments . 640 7 9 404 13 10 1,045 1 7 XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them tients and charged against them 3,411 - 11 531 - 2 3,942 1 1 Ordinary Expenditure 33,524 7 23,935 12 9 57,460 - 4 XVIII. Loans repaid 417 18 8 XX. Balance of Account at 31st December 1910 .												
XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them tients and charged against them ordinary Expenditure 3,411 - 11 531 - 2 3,942 1 1 XVIII. Loans repaid 33,524 7 7 23,935 12 9 57,460 - 4 XVIII. Loans repaid 5,050 XIX. Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1910 417 18 8 XX. Balance of Account at 31st December 1910 690 14 11												
tients and charged against them 3,411 - 11 531 - 2 3,942 1 1 Ordinary Expenditure . 33,524 7 7 23,935 12 9 57,460 - 4 XVIII. Loans repaid				040	- 6	9	404	13	10	1,040	Ţ	1
Ordinary Expenditure . 33,524 7 7 23,935 12 9 57,460 - 4 XVIII. Loans repaid	A V 11.			9.411		11	591		9	2.049	1	1
XVIII. Loans repaid		tients and	charged against them	0,411		_ T T	991		-	3,342	т	
XIX. Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1910		Ordinary	Expenditure .	33,524	7	7	23,935	12	9	57,460	_	4
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge . £63,618 13 11	XIX.	Arrears of	Board, &c., at 31st De	cember	191	0	•	•	•	417	18	
		A	mount of the Discharg	ge equal	to	Cha	rge			£63,618	13	11

EDINBURGH, 27th February 1911.—I have examined the foregoing Account of Charge and Discharge of the Intromissions of the Treasurer of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, for the year from 31st December 1909 to 31st December 1910, together with the Appendices relative thereto, and in connection with the Books of the House Steward and Matrons, and I now beg to report that I have found them to be correctly stated and sufficiently and satisfactorily vouched and instructed.

I have not, however, checked the apportionment of the items of Receipt and Expenditure between New Craig House and West House.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

ABSTRACT of Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts and Payments of New Craig House, Old Craig House, South Craig, Bevan Villa and Myreside Cottage.—Year to 31st December 1910.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS. 1. Boards
ORDINARY PAYMENTS. 1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge £33,524 7 7 2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by West House patients, for New Craig House, etc 556 17 6 3. Proportion of £300 additional, as the estimated value of pauper labour in keeping the grounds, in terms of Report by Mr Haldane, C.A
ABSTRACT of Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts and Payments of the West House.—Year to 31st December 1910. ORDINARY RECEIPTS.
1. Boards 2. Extra Accounts 3. Produce and Sundries sold 4. Rent of Railway Siding 5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church 6. Value of patients' labour performed for New Craig House, etc., as before (see New Craig House Payments 2 and 3) 7. Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper Patients leaving the Institution 7. Institution 8. £20,123 6 4 589 16 1 337 6 3 10 5 Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church 1 17 6 6 Value of patients' labour performed for New Craig House, etc., as before (see New Craig House Payments 2 and 3) 7 Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper Patients leaving the Institution 1 3 6
ORDINARY PAYMENTS. 1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge £23,935 12 9 2. Twenty-sixth instalment to Sinking Fund £2,701 15 1 Less—Interest on £17,506, 16s. 4d., included in No. 1 hereof
Excess of Ordinary Payments over Ordinary Receipts £4,288 6 8
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS. Nil
EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS. Nil

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of New Craig House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1910—the numbers being: New Craig House, 218; Intermediates, 167. Patients at the lowest rate of Board, 78; and Paupers, 289.

	New Craig House.	Intermediate.	Paupers and others.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
 Provisions, including extra diets, share of Attendants' provisions and vegetables, except in so far as supplied from grounds held to be covered by cost of Gardens and Grounds No 13 Stimulants and Cordials 	41 16 9	13 13 2.4	8 19 10 4
3. Clothing 4. Bedding and Napery 5. Fuel (including fuel for electric lighting) 6. Gas Lighting 7. Water and Washing materials 8. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus 9. Books and Stationery 10. Tobacco and Snuff 11. Furnishings and Repairs 12. Public and Parochial Burdens 13. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds 14. Feu-Duties and Stipend 15. Fire Insurance 16. Salaries and Wages 17. Miscellaneous Payments	2 18 6 4 15 10 - 17 10 1 15 3 1 15 1 1 11 5 13 10 4 5 8 10 1 4 2 3 8 2 - 7 8 47 8 8 2 18 9	$\begin{array}{c} \dots & \dots \\ -10 & 9.8 \\ 1 & 14 & 10.6 \\ -14 & 7.6 \\ -17 & 7 \\ -6 & 9 \\ -7 & 7 \\ \dots & \dots \\ 9 & 3 & 3 \\ -19 & 11.1 \\ -5 & 9.8 \\ -15 & 11.5 \\ -1 & 10.6 \\ 16 & 4 & 6.2 \\ -15 & 1.9 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
 18. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for New Craig House and Intermediates 19. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by the Court 20. Interest on New Craig House Debt 	3 8 5 8 5 5	1 3 - 5 1 2·3	5 1 2·3
(1.) Price of Pigs and Sundries sold (2.) Rents of Grass Parks (3.) Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church 2. From Panpers—	141 11 1 2 17 4	52 16 1.8	47 - 3.6
(1.) Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rent of Siding 13 1 (2.) Value of labour performed by paupers for New Craig House and Intermediate patients . 2 11 1 1 3. From Intermediates— Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rent, as above		- 13 - 1	3 4 1.2
Cost per head during 1910	138 13 9	52 3 1.7	43 16 2.4
The average number of Patients, Officers, and Do 31st December 1909 was	• •	ng the Year	ending . 968 . 1,016
Increase in 1910			. 48
The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year of Do. do. do.	ending 31st I 31st Decen	Dec. 1909 was aber 1910 wa	£14 2 7
Increase in 1910			£- 6 10

STATE of DEBT due by Craig House Division, of the Burgh Asylum for the Insane, as at 31st December	
Amount thereof	
	12,316 3 -
	£49,483 17 -
STATE of FINANCES of NEW CRAIG House for 19	910
	<i>3</i> 10.
Profit for year 1910, as be fore(including Balance from previous year) Deduct—Loss on Intermediates	£4,554 10 7 1,030 11 1 ¹
Deduct—Reduction of Debt during year	3,523 18 8 3,189 4 4
Arrears of Board, etc., at close of this Account . £417 18 8 Less Balance of do. at 31st December 1884, when the indebtedness of the West House was	334 14 4
fixed by the Court, under deduction of arrears	
of Board written off	£334 14 4
STATE of DEBT due by the West House of the Royal Asylum for the Insane, as at 31st December 19	
Amount thereof	£18,625 8 1

STATE showing the Operation of the Sinking Fund during 1910, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of that Year with the Debt as estimated by the late Mr James Martin, C.A., in his Report on the Creation of a Sinking Fund.

Estimated Debt.	WEST HOUSE.	Actual	Debt	•
£ s. d. 12,027 14 6	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1909 Add —	£ 17,506	s. 16	
481 2 2	1. One year's interest to 31st Dec. 1910			
		3,820	6	10
12,508 16 8		21,327	3	2
2,701 15 1 9,807 1 7	Deduct— (1) Twenty-sixth Instalment to Sinking Fund .	2,701		

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHARITY COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1910.

CHARGE.

I. Balance at close of last Account II. Revenue received during the year		£123 4 1 316 10 7
John Thomson, Esq., M.D., 14 Coates Crescent.	£- 5 -	·
James Heron, Esq., 3 Merchiston Avenue . Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Whitehouse Loan .	- 10 -	
Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Whitehouse Loan .	1 1 -	
Sheriff Lees, K.C., 4 Darnaway Street	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Mrs. Russell, 24 Inverleith Place.	- 2 6	
Mrs. Jas. T. Connell, 19 Succoth Place	- 2 6	
Sir James Russell, LL.D., Woodville, Canaan		
Lane	1 1 -	
Miss M. Nairn, 29 Abercromby Place	- 5 -	
W. R. Morrison, Esq., 55 Merchiston Crescent. Miss P. M. Ker, 11 Merchiston Park. John R. Findlay, Esq., 27 Drumsheugh Gardens	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Miss P. M. Ker, II Merchiston Park	- 5 -	
Galand Large 26 Sans Column Plans	Z Z -	
Colonel Leven, 26 Saxe-Coburg Place	- 0 0 &	
Rev. W. M. Macgregor, 28 Walker Street .	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Miss Ritchie, 45 Mayfield Road	- 3 - - 10 -	
J. R. Norrie, Esq., 25 Dick Place		
Miss Wright, 9 Merchiston Bank Gardens . Miss Shaw, 14 Deanpark Crescent	- 0 - 9 B	
Alexander Melvin, Fig. 4 Savile Terrage	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Alexander Melvin, Esq., 4 Savile Terrace . Alexander Macfarlane, Esq., 43 Dick Place .	- 10 -	
	$\frac{10}{2}$	
The Misses Christie, 16 Blackford Road	- 5 -	
Miss J. L. C. Wilson, 74 Polwarth Terrace	- 2 6	
Herbert B. Finlay, Esq., 15 Strathearn Place	- 10 -	
The Misses Fleming, 9 Atholl Crescent	1	
"Citizen".	- 5	
Thomas Steuart, Esq., 48 Palmerston Place	- 10 -	
J Stewart Clark, Esq., Dreghorn Castle, Colinton	5	
Carry forward	£18 1 6	- 6439 14 8

	Brought forward . £18	1 6	£439	14	8
	Mrs. Joseph Smith, 46 Cluny Gardens				
	Mr. and Mrs. M'Ewen, 9 Douglas Crescent 1	10 -	-		
	The Misses Wilson, 7 Western Terrace 1	1 -	-		
	Mrs. Roxburgh, 4 Abbotsford Crescent 1	10 -	-		
	Mrs. Tod, Clerwood, Corstorphine 1				
		5 -	-		
	T. S. Clouston, Esq., M.D., LL.D., 26 Heriot Row 1				
	Miss Leishman, 4 Douglas Crescent	5 -	-		
	Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Armour, Kildonan, Craig-	-			
	millar Park	5 ~			
	Mrs. Wilson, 12 Corrennie Drive	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 0			
	F. C. Thomson, Esq., Advocate, 5 Northumberland Street	5			
	land Street				
	"Anonymous"	1 6			
	Mrs. Turnbull, 2 Corrennie Gardens	5 -			
	Mrs. Craig, 9 Learmonth Terraee	5 - 6 2 6 5 -			
	Mr. and Mrs. Stark, 14 Suffolk Road	$\frac{5}{2}$ $\overset{\circ}{6}$			
	Miss Saunders, 56 North Castle Street	5 -			
	Miss Stewart, 30 Craigmillar Park	5 -			
	Mrs. Landale, 25 Belgrave Crescent	5 -			
	Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm Laurie, The Bloom,				
		2 6			
	The Misses Rutherford, 14 Albany Street . –	7 - 6			
	$\pounds 26$	1 -			
	Deduct: - Commission charged by Charity	0			
	Organisation Society for collection at $1\frac{1}{2}\%$.	8 –	05	1.0	
			25	10	
			£465	7	8
			2400	-	
	DISCHARGE.				
т	Committee Description of Administration of Description	1 3			
	Sums paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum in relief of Patie			0	-
тт	Boards	•	£438	9 5	
TIT.	Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1910	•		12	
TII.	Datance the by Freasurer at 31st December 1910.	•	10	12	10
			£465	7	8
			2100		
	OF AME OF FULLDS AND A DECEMBED 101				
	STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 191	0.			
T	Sum in Bond and Disposition in Security over Asylum proper	ctv	£9.600		-
TÎ.				$\overline{12}$	
alle alle 9	Balance due by Treasurer, as above	•	10	12	10
			£9,615	12	10
			,		

EDINBURGH, 27th February 1911.—I have examined the foregoing Account, and the appended State of Funds, and having checked them in connection with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1910 being £15, 12s. 10d.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE MRS BEVAN FOR THE YEAR 1910.

CHARGE.				
I. Balance of uninvested funds at close of last Account II. Revenue received during the year	D	£15 409		8 9
		£425	13	5
DISCHARGE.	_			Pigent S
I. Balance due to Treasurer at close of last Account II. Payments made to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane	in	£133	_	9
relief of Patients' Boards during the year	111	405	12	10
III. Expense of Management	•	15		7
	_	553	17	2
Deduct Balance due to Treasurer at 31st December 1910.	•	128	3	9
	-	£425	13	5
STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1910.				
I. Amount lent to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane .	£1	2,700	-	_
II. Balance due to Treasurer as above	•	128	3	9
	£1	2,571	16	3
Edinburgh, 27th February 1911.—I have examined the foregoing appended State of Funds, and having compared them with the Vouch				

tions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the

Capital—Balance due by Treasurer

balance due to the Treasurer at 31st December 1910 being Made up thus:—Revenue—Balance due to Treasurer .

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

£143 17

15 13

£128

NURSING CERTIFICATE

OF THE

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following Nurses have obtained the Certificate for Proficiency in Mental Nursing, granted by the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland in 1910:—

CRAIG HOUSE.

NURSE BLACK.

- ,, CRAWFORD.
- .. GORDON.
- ., PIRRIE.

WEST HOUSE.

MISS THORBURN.

.. MACINROY.

NURSE BELLA REDDOCH.

- .. NELLY REDDOCH.
- ,, ALEXA BURNETT.
- ,, HARRIET BATEMAN.
- ,, JOAN FLYNN.

TABLES BY THE STEWARD.

Statement of Work done, with Estimated Value and Actual Cost of Work and Material, at the West House and Craig House, for the Year ending 31st December 1910.

I.—JOINER.

(a.) Estimated Value o	f Wo	rk done	at Tra	de Pri	ices—				
					Tin	ne.	Mat	erial	ĺ.
Work done for West House	,			•	£431	4 4	£461	7	10
,, Craig House		•		•	276	2 10	364		8
									_
Total Value		•	•	•	£707	7 2	£825	8	6
				ĕ					
(b.) Actual Cost of Join	ner W	ork—							
Material used during year	,		•			•	£825	8	6
Wages of Joiners .			•	٠		•	638	16	
m . 1.0									
Total Cost	•	•	· ·	•	ď	•	£1,464	4	6
]	I.—P.	AINT	ER.					
(a.) Estimated Value o	f Woı	k done	at Tra	de Pri	ices— .				
, ,					Tin	ne.	Mate	erial	
Work done for West House			•		£402	12 3	£406	10	10
,, ,, Craig House		•	•	•	137	18 7	79	9	9
Total Value	•	•	٠	•	£540	10 10	£486		7
				=					
(b.) Actual Cost of Pair	nter V	Vork							
Material used during year	•						£486	-	7
Wages of Painters .			•	٠	•	•	501	3	9
m + 1 G -							6007		1
Total Cost	p	•	٠	P	ď	,	£987	4	4
								-	1-10

III.--UPHOLSTERER.

	L.L.L.	() 1 11			4.1. 0.		
(a.) Estimated Value of	f Wo	rk done	at Trac	le Pri	ces—		
West Jone for Work House					Time. £56 14	6	Material. £78 14 6
Work done for West House,,, Craig House			•	•	45 l	- -	£78 14 6 108 14 4
Total Value					£101 15	 6	£187 8 10
Local value		•	•	•	2101 13		2107 0 10
(b.) Actual Cost of Upl	holste	ery Worl	k				
Material used during year	٠	•		•	•	•	£187 8 10
Wages of Upholsterer	•	•	*	•	•	•	85
Total Cost	•	•	*			٠	£272 8 10
		1V.—	MASC)N.			
(a.) Estimated Value o	f Wo	rk done	at Tra	de Pri	ces		
					Time.		Material.
Work done for West House		•		•	$\begin{array}{cccc} £54 & 8 \\ \hline 33 & 12 \end{array}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
,, Craig House	•	•	•	•			00 17 7
Total Value	٠	٠		•	£88 -	6	£84 4 -
(b.) Actual Cost of Mas	son V	Vork-					
Material used during year			•	٧.		•	£84 4 -
Wages of Mason .	•			٠	•	•	72
Total Cost				•			£156 4 -
		V.—PI	LUME	BER.			
(a) Patimated Value of							
(a.) Estimated Value of)	ork done	at fra	ae rr	Time.		Material.
Work done for West House	Э.	•	•		£220 1	_	£372 16 6
,, ,, Craig House	е.	•	•	•	37 13	10	37 18 6
Total Value	•	•			£257 14	10	£410 15 -
(7.) A 1. 1.00 1.00	1	117					
(b.) Actual Cost of Plu		Work-	-				0430.35
Material used during year Wages of Plumbers .	•	•	•	•	•	•	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Total Cost	•	•	•	•	•	•	£647 18 8

VI.—BLACKSMITH

VI.—	BLA	CKSM	ITI	H.						
(a.) Estimated Value of Work	done	at Trade	e Pri	ices—						
				Ti	me.			Mat	eria	1.
Work done for West House.	•			£124		_		£41	19	4
,, Craig House .	•	*		26	9	_		5	******	6
Total Value .				£151					10	10
fotal value ,	•	•	•	£151	6	-	_	£46	19	10
(b.) Actual Cost of Blacksmith	Work									
Material used during year .								£46	19	10
Wages of Engineer		r	•					82		_
							, 0	0100		1.0
Total Cost .	•	٠	•	•		٠	_	£129	15	10
VII.	—P	RINTE	ERS	•						
(a.) Estimated Value of Work	done	at Trade	Pri	ces—						
Time	•	•		•				£183	16	
							ŭ			_
(b.) Actual Cost of Printers' We	ork									
Material used during year .	•			,				£47	4	1
Wages of Printers			•					120	4	_
Total Cost .								£167	 8	1
20002 0000	•	•	•	·		•	~			
VII	I.—']	railo:	RS.							
(a.) Estimated Value of Work	done	at Trade	Pri	ces for	Ra	te-p	aid F	Patient	s	
Making New Clothing—										
47 Tweed Jackets at 8s. 6d.				£19	19	6				
34 Tweed Vests at 3s, 9d,		•			7	6				
98 Pairs Tweed Trousers at 4s. 66				22		-				
196 Pairs Corduroy Trousers at 3s.			•	36						
359 Pairs Plaiding Drawers (cut) a			٠		$\frac{19}{6}$					
41 Plaiding Shirts (cut) at 2d. 41 White Coats at 5s.	•	•	•		$\frac{0}{5}$	10				
S = 1	•	,			18	_				
		•	•		12					
		•			12					
			,	-	2	4				
1 Check Linen Dress at 5s.	1				5	_				
7 Dressing Gowns at 7s					9	-				
	•			4	3	_				
28 Pairs Knee Pads at 6d.	•		•	_	14	_		C100	10	
William of annula land for Dui	<i>k</i> . 1	D. 41 4 a		-				£108	10	
Value of work done for Pri		. atients-		699		5				
	•	•	٠	£33	9	$\frac{5}{9}$				
2 Coats and Vests .				1	8 5	7				
3 Pairs Tweed Trousers . 1 Overcoat		•	•	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	3				
0 D.: C- 14T		•	•	1	10	$\frac{3}{2}$				
Z WIZZ COLOR ZIOMOON	,							38	7	2
	C.	c	1					6116	17	0
	Ca	arry forv	vard	*		5		£146	14	air

Tailor—continued.

Repairing Clothing for Rate-paid Patients-

ſ	Repairing Clothin	g for Ra	te-paid	Patient	.8						
			Brough	t forwa	ırd .			£1-	46	17	2
104 Jacket	s at ls					5 4					
	at 6d		•			3 11	6				
	Frousers at 6d.		•			$0\overline{12}$	_				
	eats at 1s. 6d.		*			- 7	6				
Sundri		,				$\frac{1}{3}$ 14					
Sunur	ies .	•	•	•	•	() I.T.	•		43	9	3
									30	U	1,2
I	Repairing Clothin	a for Pr	ivate Pe	stients-							
47 Coats	*	, ,				3 1	7				
		*	•	•		1 7	4				
	Γ					$\frac{1}{3} \frac{7}{17}$					
	Trousers .										
11 Overco	oats .	•	•	•	•	- 19	O		9	6	3
									J	O	+)4
	m (1 37 1							C1	00	10	 S,
	Total Value	٠	•		•	•	٠	X 1	99	14	O)
(b.) Act	tual Cost of Taile	oring for	Rate-p	aid Pat	ients-						
1081 Vards	Tweed at 4s. 6c	1			£4	4 13	3				
= 1 = 1	Corduroy at 1s.			•		$\frac{1}{2}$					
คลรั	•					$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	9.				
$32\frac{1}{2}$,,	Tweed Lining a			•		$\frac{2}{9}$ $\frac{3}{2}$	11				
$219\frac{1}{2}$,,	Dowlas at 10d.			•	•	_					
$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{2}$,,	Checked Linen			•		- 11	7				
$\frac{266\frac{1}{2}}{2}$,,	Union Plaiding			*		4 8	7				
$339\frac{1}{2}$,,	Grey Plaiding a			•		6 12	5				
14 ,,	Grey Plaiding			•	•	1 7	5				
63 ,,	Unbleached Co		ક <u>િ</u> ત.	•	•	1 3	7				
267 ,,	Pack-sheet at 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.			*	7 4					
62 ,,	Striped Silesia	at 7d.	•	6	•	1 16					
38 ,,	Black Cotton a	t 7d.	*			1 2	2				
32 ,,	Trouser Pocket	ing at So	l.			1 1	4				
18 ,,	Coating at 3s. (3 3					
10 ,,	Linen Duck at					- 8	4				
, ,	~					7 11	9				
		Ť						£1	64	13	5
Ac	tual Cost of Tail	oring for	- Privat	e Patie	nts—						
						0 0	2				
	s Tweed at 5s. 6		•	•	. £1		3				
$\frac{22\frac{1}{2}}{2}$,,	Tweed at 5s. 9c	2				6 9	4				
21 ,,	Tweed at 6s. 3c			•		6 11	3,				
$3\frac{1}{2}$,,	Indigo Serge at			•	•	1 2	9				
26 ,,	Italian Cloth a		•	e.	*	2 12	-				
54 ,,	Black and Colo		esia		•	11	6				
1 ,,	Glassade at 1s.	6d.	•	•		_ 1	6				
11 ,,	Trouser Pocket	ting at Se	d.		•	- 7	4				
$12\frac{1}{2}$,,	Black Linen at	7\d.	٠			- 7	6				
11 ,,	Black Canvas a			۰		_ 4	7				
26 ,,	Drab Coat Can			0-	•	- 10	10				
,,	Sundries.			•		2 3					
									32	8	erese.
								1	97	6	$\tilde{5}$
	Wages of Tailo	rs		e e	**		d+		14	3	4
	500 01 20010										
	Total Cost		•		•			£3	11	9	9
							•	~0	1 1		

IX.—SHOEMAKER.

	(a.) Estimated Value of Work done at Trade Prices—	
	Making 40 pairs Boots at 4s. 9d	£10 2 6
	Repairs—	
273 88 .63 .37 .19 36 32	,, Men's Boots Heeled and Patched at 5d 3 7 11 ,, Men's Slippers at 4d 2 5 8 ,, Women's Bts Soled and Heeled at 1s. 3d. 7 8 9 ,, Women's Boots Heeled, etc., at 4d	55 - 7
		$£65\overline{3}$ 1
1	Value of Material used in the Making of the following— Pairs at 7s. 6d	15 18 6
	Value of Material used in Repairing the following—	
861 87	Pairs Men's Boots and Slippers . £23 6 10	29 1 3
	Value of Material used in repairing West House Private Patients Boots—	
	Males	7 3 5
	Wages of Shoemaker	52 3 2 48
	Total Cost	£100 3 2

X.—CRAIG HOUSE ENGINEERS.

STATEMENT of Total Expenses connected with Engineering Department for the Year ending 31st December 1910.

Tona	2114			Boile	в Но	USE	EXPENDI	TUR	E.					
Tons. (478			2d. p	er ton			•	•	£171	9	3			
Coal $\begin{cases} 620 \\ 9 \end{cases}$	5 17	,, 7s.	6d.	, ,		•	•		$\frac{230}{3}$	13	$\frac{2}{10^{1}}$			
$\text{Coal} \begin{cases} \frac{478}{620} \\ \frac{9}{408} \end{cases}$	5	,, 7s.	10d.	,,		•	•		159	17	$10\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{1}{2}$			
1,516	17								£565	1	3			
P												565	1	3
Stokers' W	Vage	s .		•			•					156	8	_
Cleaning H	3oile	rs and	Flues								•	5	14	_
Boiler Ins	pecti	ion and	l Insu	rance	on tw	o St	eam Boile	ers				6	12	6
Water, 1,6												42	4	9
Oil, Waste												28	8	_
Repairs .												6		11
												£810	17	5

Cost of Steam 10s. 8:3d. per ton of Fuel consumed.

DISTRIBUTION OF STEAM AND PROPORTIONAL COST.

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.						
Electric Lighting	256	9	Marrier .				•	£134 2	6
Kitchen	365	without	-					197 17	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Heating	193		2		•			99 17	-
Hot Water	702	7	2			b	,	379 -	$-\frac{1}{2}$
	1,516	17	_					£810 17	5
			_						

ENGINE-ROOM EXPENDITURE—GENERATION COSTS FOR THE YEAR.

Coal, 256 tons,	9 cwts.,	at 10s.	8.3d. p	er ton	•				£134	2	6
Oil .		•		•						19	
Waste, Packing				•					6	17	_
Wages .			•	•		•	4		120	11	_
Repairs and Re					•		•		30	1	-
	, ,	Dyna			•			٠		8	disease.
"	,,		hboard							2	
Daynasiskiss in)) (),	Stean	i Pipes,	, Tools,	and ot	her Ma	chinery	•	1	8	7
Depreciation in	Cost of J						at 10 p	er			
cent. per		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	23		8
Engineer's Log-	DOOK	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	1	19	6
									£3/12	1	1

				o Buildings Battery			53,771 $2,031$
,,	, ,	,,	Generated		٠	•	55,802
				Crade Units			

Cost of Repairs, Renewals, and New Work in Buildings.

Done by Engingeering Staff.

				Мате	RIAL.						
Queen's Craig			•	•					£S	12	6
Bungalow			,	•		•			4	14	10
Male end, Main	Buildi	ng		•					21	9	11
Centre of Main I	Buildir	ng		,					29	-2	2
Main Kitchen	•			•					18	6	75
Female end, Ma	in Bui	lding						•	15	15	8
T3 / TT '1 1									6	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Bevan House									6	2	9
South Craig				4					1	12	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Old Craig House				•	•		•		2	3	1 ~
West House							•		2	14	7
Grass Mowers	•	•	•	٠		•	•	•	_	6	-
Total Cost for M	lateria.	1							117	2	$\frac{-}{3\frac{1}{2}}$
Wages for Repair							•	•	94	$\bar{5}$	-
						Total	,		£211	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Wages for Firin	<u> </u>			in East	t and V	Vest Win	ıg, B	evan			
House, an	id Sout	th Crai	ig .	•	•	•			£14	4	

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Expenditure of Piggery for the Year 1910.

RECEIPTS.

Pigs sold £811 14 Valuation of Stock at 31st December 1910. 236 10 £1,048 4 10 EXPENDITURE. Valuation of Stock at 31st December 1909. £228 £13 17 11 Feeding Stuffs Coal and Gas . S 6 5 10 Furnishings . Craig House £54 12 Kitchen Refuse 81 18 West House 27 Two Young Pigs Paid Labour . 4 78 191 12

Balance in favour of Piggery .

419 12

628 12

£1,048 4 10

3

STATEMENT showing Income and Expenditure on Farm for Year ending 31st December 1910.

INCOME.

				Sold.		Supp Asy	lied lun	l to	To	tal.			
Wool	,			£3 16	6	£.			£3 1	6 6			
Hay	,	v		3 -	_	28		_	31				
Old Carts				5 5		-			5	5			
Turnips				7 15	4	12			19-1	5 4			
Potatoes						19			19	-			
Oats, etc.						39	5	-	39	5 =			
									The second section of the second	 -	£118	1	10
Value of O	ats,	Hay, etc.,	at:	31st Decemb	er	1910			•		36		-
												-	
											£154	1	10
													المرجعون

EXPENDITURE.

Value of Oats,	Hay, etc	, at 3	1st Dec	ember	1909				£56	15	4
Implements an							£9 -	2			
Farm seeds						•	9 12	-			
Feeding stuffs	•					•	15 19				
Manures .		•					12 - 6	7			
Threshing-mill		•					2 15				
Clipping sheep					•		. 8				
Gas .			•	•	•	•	-	-			
Paid labour			*	•	•		20 7	~	hr. 3	^	
									71	8	
ħ	,	£	n af Ran						128 25	3	4 6
В	alance in	ravou	rorrar	111.	*	•	•	•	20	10	O
								i	£154	1	10

WEST HOUSE.

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE AND REPAIRED BY

FEMALES.

F	EMA	LE	CLO	THI	NG.
---	-----	----	-----	-----	-----

213 Gingham and print aprons at 257 Chemises at 6d. 223 Night-gowns at 9d. 142 Semits at 6d. 87 Plaiding petticoats at 6d. 43 Gingham petticoats at 6d. 90 Pairs gingham knickers at 6d. 61 Serge dresses at 2s. 6d. 58 Print dresses at 2s. 6d. 3 Serge skirts at 1s. 6d. 60 White ties at 2d. 12 Bed jackets at 9d. 6 Hoods at 2d. 8 Private cloth dresses at 10s. 4 ,, ,, skirts at 2s. 6d. 12 ,, semits at 1s. 23 ,, chemises at 9d. 8 ,, night dresses at 1s. 6 ,, blouses at 1s.	d		£1 15 6 6 8 6 8 7 3 3 11 - 2 3 6 1 1 6 2 5 - 7 12 6 7 5 4 6 - 10 9 1 - 4 10 - 1 16 12 17 3 - 8 6 -	50	3	6
	MALE C	LOTHING.				
10 MT: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			£- 18 - 22 10 9 1 14 2 14 19 2 2 1 8 12 17 6 1	56	1	6.3
	UNIE	CORMS.				
309 Attendants' and tradesmen's 215 Nurses' aprons at 6d. 72 Maids' aprons at 6d. 130 Nurses' caps at 2d. 70 Maids' caps at 2d. 7 Linen overalls at 1s. 3d. 6 Print overalls at 9d.	•	,	£7 14 6 5 7 6 1 16 - 1 1 8 - 11 8 - 8 9 - 4 6	17	4	7
		Carry forward	• •	£123	9	4

BEDDING, NAPERY, ETC.

			crisici, El				
	050 D.II	Brou	ight forw	ard			£123 9 4
	858 Pillow and bolster slips at 2d.				£7 3	_	2120 0 %
	695 Sheets at 2d.			•	5 15	10	
	546 Fine sheets at 2d.		·	•	4 11	10	
	21 Table cloths at 2d.	·	•	•	4 11	-	
	62 Tea bags at 1d.	•	•	•	- 3	6	
	150 Pudding cloths at 1d	•	•	•	- 5	2	
	695 Sheets at 2d. 546 Fine sheets at 2d. 21 Table cloths at 2d. 62 Tea bags at 1d. 150 Pudding cloths at 1d. 24 Tray cloths at 6d. 24 Table napkins at 1d. 12 Muslin blinds at 2d. 12 Casement blinds at 3d. 130 Cushion covers at 3d. 178 Mattress covers at 9d.	•	•	•	- 12	6	
	24 Table nanking at 1d	•	•	•	- 12		
	12 Muslin blinds at 2d	•	•		- 2	-	
	12 Casement blinds at 20.			•	2	_	
	120 Cushion correct 21				- 3	_	
	179 Mothers at 3d.	•			1 12	6	
	2 Dall:				6 13	6	
	178 Mattress covers at 9d. 3 Palliasse covers at 6d. 171 Pillow and bolster covers at 3d. 66 Linen blinds at 4d.				- 1	$\ddot{6}$	
	1/1 Pillow and bolster covers at 3d.			·	$2 \stackrel{1}{2}$	9	
	66 Linen blinds at 4d.		·	•	$\frac{2}{1}$ $\frac{2}{2}$	J	
	24 Store bags at 2d.	·	•	•	-4	_	
	42 Feeders at 2d.	•	•	•	- 4	-	
	66 Linen blinds at 4d. 24 Store bags at 2d. 42 Feeders at 2d. 1192 Towels at 1d. 8 Pairs curtains at 4d. 12 Hanging curtains at 4d.	•	•	•	- 7		
	8 Pairs curtains at 4d	•	•	•	4 19	4	
	12 Hanging curtains at 4d	•	•	•	- 2	8	
	12 Honging curtains at 4q.	•	•	٠	- 4	-	
							36 19 3
	EMBROIDERY, K	ST LOOM T	NG LIE A	~~			
	200 Daine 1 1 21	MITTI	NG AND	JROC	HET.		
	302 Pairs socks at 6d. 23 ,, stockings at 9d. 24 ,, fine socks at 1s. 280 ,, stockings refooted at 4d. 310 ,, socks refooted at 4d. 304 Yards crochet lace at 2d.				£7 11		
	23,, stockings at 9d.				- 17	3	
	24,, fine socks at 1s.		·	•	1 1	U	
	280 ,, stockings refooted at 4d.		·	•	4 19	4	
	310 ,, socks refooted at 4d.	·	•	•	4 10 5 9	4	
	304 Yards crochet lace at 2d	•	•	•	9 3	4	
	304 Yards crochet lace at 2d. 18 Doylies at 4d. 18 Balaclava caps at 8d.	•	•	•	<i>a</i> 10	8	
	18 Balaclava cans at 8d	•	•	•	- 6	-	
	96 Pairs gloves at 6d.	•	•	•	. ~		
	91 mittong at 4.1	•	•		2 - 8	_	
	91, mittens at 4d.		•		1 10	4	
	4 Crochet caps at 6d.				- 2	_	
	130 Night-dress bags (embroidered) as	t 2d.			1 1	8	
	18 Cushion covers (embroidered) at :	3d.	•		- 4		
						_	28 4 1
							<u> </u>
	Total value of work on art	icles	made				£188 10 0
				•	•	•	£188 12 8
	•	-					
			EPAIRED.				
	196 Blankets and semits marked at 1	d			£ 16	1	
2	9,250 Articles repaired at 1d	. C.L.	•	•	£- 16	4	
	part ou wo it.	٠	•	•	121 17	6	
							$122 \ 13 \ 10$
			/D				
			Тота	L		•	£311 6 6
			Тота	A L	•		£311 6 6

S. C. HEARDER, Matron.

